THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, Refer then the full grain in the ear"

The Monitor's view

Détente: a middle way

After some wild gyrations, the compass of in dealing with the Soviets since the last World Soviet-American relations appears to be War." steadying itself once again. President Carter, to his credit, has captured the idenlogical iniliative from the Russians but has hod the good eense to moderate his human rights stand end band out an olive branch. The Russians are responding positively. They have muted their shrill personat criticism of the President and, though sill upset, are estling for "reat elforts"

Il remains to be seen where this all leads. But it should make it possible to proceed with détente on a more realistic footing. The past administration, as we have often noted, inflinlly overpackaged and oversold détente. It hiflated public expectations. Then it conducted the policy in o way that left many Americans feeling the United States was on the defensive and unwilling to sinnd up for its beliefs out of fear of offending the Russlans.

Mr. Carter has swung the pendulum. He has rightly perceived that the Suviet Union needs the West more than the West needs the Soviet Union and that the Western allies have more teverage in the world than the communists both in the way of tangible technology and in terms of Ideas and Ideals.

But, it is to be hoped, the President has seen, too, that he could have echieved the same goal of national moral assertion without putting the Soviet nose so totally out of joint - and without bumbling diplomatically as he did when his Secretary of State flew to Moscow and nonplussed the Russlens with a whole now SALT strategy. Mr. Cartar swung the pendulum but a mite too far, with the result that not only the Russians but America's allies grew nervous. So distinguished a Sovietatogiat as George Kennan even commented that the Carter administration. Imade just about every mistako it could make in these Moscow talks and has defied all the lessons we have learned it remains a visible policy.

Carter's pressure on the white-minority gov-

ornments of southern Africa, nomaly South Af-

Amarican block voters who supported Mr. Car-

Moreovar, in an interview with the Monitor's

while U.S. intaresi in southern Africa is wel-

come, "we will not accept that the Utilted

States has a right to prescribe what should be

Such firm position-taking on Mr. Vorster's part indicates several things. It shows again

how deap is South Africa's sansitivity to out-

sida criticism of its intarnal affairs, aspecially

its controversioi aparthald racial policy. This

is undarstandable, of course. But it is worri-

American black voters. The open Carter es

pousat of human rights on an international

It claars the air, ht a sense, to have the

Amarican pressure.

dono. We are prapered to discuss, but we are not prepared to take orders," he added.

ter in his alection victory tast Novamber.

Candid talk on southern Africa

rica and Rhodesia, are a way of ropaying discussions with U.S. Secretary of State Vanca

oversans newe editor a faw daya earliar, the South Africa's cooperation in bringing about a

Pretoris, Mr. Vorster suggested that President blecks and whitee.

South African leader also emphasized that Rhodesia sottlemant.

American diplomecy needs now to find and meintain a middle ground. Mr. Carter presumably has learned something about dealing with adversaries. He must surely have learned, too, that the Improvement of relations with Moscow over the years was won only after immense dipinmatic effort and much pulling and haoting. And the results are not all that had. Dissidents notwithstanding, détente has perceptibly eased the lot of collions of people li the communist bloc, a fact too readily forgotten. We were reminded of this by a New York Times report last week that thousands of Eost Europeans are troveling in the West this summer. These are not just official group touristo but motorists and even hitchlikers striking out nn their own. Such a flow would have been unhenrd of 10 years ago.

In foct, exchanges between Eest and West cultural, scientific, commercial - hove flourished. So much so that in Wachlugion a speelal high-level interagency committee has been formed to coordinate dealings with Moscow.

A diplomatie "middle ground" does not meon a retreat in the West's stand on human righte. But this issue can certainly be handled without truculenca. The recent preparatory phase of the 35-nation Helsinki conference ended on a businesslike note, suggesting that at the full-blown meeting in October both sides should be able to air their complaints frankly but without coming to blows. .

Clearly more effort will be required before East-Weot relations take e significant turn for the better. But, in the interests of arms negotielions and other issues crucial to world peaca, we are glad to sea Moscow and Washington drawing back from an ugly facedown.
Detente needs more balanced definition – but

Some light in Britain's tunnel

'Hello. Mr. President . . . there's a cloud out here

no bigger than a man's hand'

When one considers bow dark was Britain's Welcome Hough these indications outlook last winter, any current improvament, enough clouds remain on the economic form. South African Prima Minister Vorater has south African view expressed with such canvigorously and pointedly reminded the United dor. It helps show Americans the difficulty of " whether modest or substantial, is worth noting. to damp down any premeture of dinjim. Bal tt is evidance that Britons are not giving up in ain's unemployment la running al e recu States that his country does not intend to bow devising a U.S. policy that tekes account of the hard battle for ecocomic eurylyal. to Amarican pressure for changes in South Africa's racial policy. In a weakend speach in change in the long-renga interest of both

cally speaking. Bul e few encouraging oigns of risome rate of 21 percent over the past in progress are beginning to ourface there. The months. And, most important of ell, the labor London etock market, for example, was at a government headed by Prime Ministra of four-yeer high the other day, Gasoline and tea laghen is still in the crucist stages of distant prices have come down slightly. Banks have with the country's powerful trade unions in been reducing interest chergas on overdrafts a third elraight year of wage restraints. and borrowing. Even the battered pound sterling has railled from ite low against the U.S. round pay increase for union workars to 1974) dollar last fall. It now stands at around \$1.70 cent, a difficult task in view of the mistig

Sudan: awakening giant

Once it was considered firmly in the Soviet military missions have been on the scane to es-

In this context, it is good that Mr. Vorster's

Foreign Ministar is in London this week for

and British Foreign Secretary Owen on the

Rhodesia proposals. This will be an opportunity

to clarify U.S. policy as wall as to try to secure

rumant. It counterly anceo lattist Eth. tial importance in the work of comorrow

its runant. It countert aneae lattist Ethiopian cutting of its tiles with the United States and decision to move into the Sovial orbit.

Not only is Sudan Articles largest country. It also is a member of the Arish Langua, which meet at the capital of Khartonan. Once planned irrialises are compared to the Arish Langua, which meet at the capital of Khartonan. Once planned irrialises are compared to the Arish Langua, which meet at the capital of Khartonan. Once planned irrialises are compared to the Arish Langua, which meet at the capital of Khartonan. Once planned irrialises are compared to the Arish Langua, which meet at the capital of Khartonan. Once planned irrialises are completely such as with the other Arab nations of the Arish Langua, which meet at the capital of Khartonan. Once planned irrialises on being made progress on hell lighted with having made produced in the capital are completely and the having made produced in the provides a light on the capital are completely and the production of the government. Public seems all light on the production of the government is running and production of the government is running and production of the government is running and production of the government in the interior of African diagnostic context. Sudan today is a barticrum of production of the government is running and production of the government is running and production of the government of the production of the government of the government is running and production of the government of the production of the gove pousat of human rights on an international souls — without regard for color — certainly indicates his Africa policy is based on something i more than domestic political payoffs.

If Mr. Vorster is genulusly mistaken about the Carter motivation, then the sooner the mistaken in the carter motivation, then the sooner the mistaken about the Carter motivation, then the sooner that it ween South African, and American officials the better. But there is also the likelihood that the South African leader was almitted by his hard. the South African leader was alming his hard-line remarks at his own supporters in the Na-tional Party to reassure such advocates of apartheid he does not intend to cave in under

oamp. But since Sudan under President Ni- timate Sudan'a defansive weapons neede and metry brusquely ejected Soviet military ax- determina what Amarican contributions can be perts serving with its armed forcas last May, 'made: But the Sudanese leader has wisely been this kay nation of northaast Africa has changed negotiating with France and West Germany for sides and is moving steadily toward the West- arms supplies as wait. He also needs major huern powers. Indeed, from the Weslern view- maniferien help to deal with the refugees from

postwar high rale of 3.5 percent. Inflating Britain is not out of the woods yot, aconomi-, still filbbling at British pocketbooks at the 10.

rata. This may leed to a hand-on confrontation with a efrong individual union, such as it coul minars, power workers, or rallwaymen foliate ing the end of the old social contract week ment on July 31. The unions now are back to free collective bargaining, and some an speeking in terms of huge percentage in

The urgent need will be to keep suc tlations orderly and in line with the nation overall best interests. Another essented por eriment objective is to limit wage interest one a year, the so-called t2-month research raise may be disputed Mich consequently at depend on how eucrassful Mr. Calagaen his Chencellor of the Exchequer,

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Leaders line up to meet China's new triumvirate

WEEKLY INTERNATIONAL EDITION

Cyrus Vance and Josip Tito both due in Peking this week

tty Joseph 1', Harseli

Everyone wants to go to Peking now that we all know who is in clearge there. The struggle for the succession is finished, The "gang of four" has disappeared from public view. Teng fishao-ping has again been rehubillinted. A new triumvirate consisting of Teng, Hun Kue-feng, the new Commonist Parly chairman, and Yeli Chlen-ying, the Delense Minster, is in

The outside world is eager to get to know these new leaders nf China. The fortunate ones (because their trips had been ar-

Commentary

ranged long ago) ere U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance and Yugoslavia's President-for-life, Josip Broz Tito, Bolh will be in Peking this week. They will be the first prominent ootsiders to get an opportunity to meet and talk with the men who have teken over control there in succession to Mao Tse-tung and

The Tito and Vence Interests are different.

Marshal Titn is anxious to have os good relations es possible with China to balance off his arms-length relations with Moscow. That has not been possible in the past. Chioa's inyal client in Europe has been Albante. Albanta has maintained e state of relentions nonintarcourse with its larger neighbor, Yuguslevia, lest it be swallowed up. Mershel Tito once used to telk about a Yugoslav-Albanien merger. Bul time does march on. Albaota is annoyed at the Chinese - for reasons unknown in the West. Marshal Tito is all long last welcome in Peking.

No urgent commercial business is involved in the Tilo visit, but the symbolism is important to all Communists. Mnrshal Tito is proving, by going first to Moscow, then to Peking (by



China's many henda will be kept busy clapping as foreign dignituries file through the bamboo gate

way of North Korea), that he reflects universal communism, that varialy of the communist faith which can get along with all communists; Moscow end Pelding regard each other es heretics. Marshal Tito is friendly to both.

Mr. Vance has serious business to conduct to Peking. He will probably not conclude it on this visit, but he can hope to make progress toword finding a formula that will extricate the United States from a conflict in its position toward tha two

Back in February of 1972 President Nixon shook the world by going to Peking and aigning a communique that called for "normalization of relations" between China and tha United States. But the United States is bound by treaty to protect Talwan from any unfriandly attack. Also, Talwan is a lively segmant of the Amarican trading community. Some 37 percent of its exports go to the United Statea. Twanty-four percent of its

★Plaasa turn to Page 14

M.

In Arabic, does one dot the 'l' in 'bowler'?

By Ralph Shaffer Speciel to ., Tha Christian Scienca Monitor

Sometimes up and down cortalo streets here, it looks as though an tlinerant Arab algowriter how been nlong, leaving his flowing calligraphy almost of roudom. For shop marquees, posted menus, hotel doorways, even maanequin tage all carry a new welcome in Arobic script. Caultonary multi-tanguoge signe - picasa conserva water - also have added Arabic.

*Please turn to Page 14

Brezhnev tones down his scolding of Carter

So far, so good. The shrill aati-U.S. presa campoign of recent weeka has eased into e

Brezhnev to President Carter. But clouds still hang low over détente. Big roblems remain. The next few months could

dofinite signal from Soviet leader Leonid I.

Thie, in brief, is how Wastern enalysts in Koscow are reacting to Mr. Brezhnev's Aug. Brezhnev epecel here in five months and his

At the same time, analysts also were struck by the tone of Yugoolav President Tito's speech at the same dinner - wide-ranging, independent, otressing the need for noninterference in the future, and the benefits of n uavinternational economic order.

On détanta, some experienced Western analysis hera stressed the moderate tona of Mr. Brezhnev's remarks as compared with the barrage of criticism almed of Washington in proceding weeks.

Mr. Brezhnov made no mention whatever of

Ethtopia Somulia fighting on the Horn of Africe, though the Soviet press hes been accusing the U.S. of comehow fomenting it. He did not rofor to previously alleged U.S. halp for South Africa in builldng a nuclear weapon. Ha made no comment on Secretory of State Cyrus R. Vance's recent trip to the Middle East which the Soviet modia has condemned as a failure



Brezhnay: no talk of human rights

weene talk of human rights.

And on the neutron bomb, several analysts

*Please turn to Page 14

Whites turn thumbs down on black rule in Soweto

Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

An attempt at compromise between black and white over the government of Johannesburg'a black township of Soweto hae felled, and unrest la again escalatiog.

Soweto blacks, spearheaded by the so-called Committee of Ten, had asked for self-rule for the township. Bill the white government has slapped down the request, according to the

Saying that the Committee of Tan was the last chance for the white government to have peaceful change, Nihato Motlana, chairman of the committac, added: "In 18 months or Iwo years, old men like ma will have been removed

and control will pass to younger men."

Dr. Motiona also olatmed that the polica were luciting the unrest in tha township. In spite of attempts by Soweto residents to got the atudents back to school, he said the police carried out raids on classroome. The police dctained about 130 studente Aug. 16 and Dr. Motinna entd three schoole were raided Aug. 17.

almost every day since lbe trip ended. There | der of [ministor of Polico James] Kruger and "When the schools are finally closed by or M.C. Botho [Ministar of Bontu Adminis. think Mr. Brezimay came closer to stating the trulfon], iel the world know it is the police who think Mr. Brezhnav came closer to stating the cinsed the schools." Dr. Motiana eaid at a U.S. position accurately than ever before. Mr. press conference.

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د الدرام المرادم



AFRICA AND CIVIL RIGHTS. White tiberet tieten Suzman talks to a Monitor correspondent.

DÉTENTE. Brezhnev holds uut an uneertain nive branch to Carter some kind words and some hard

PANAMA CANAL. Though the new treaty governing the Panama Canal ie only in the hammering-out stage, the United States is siready roeping a dividend - praise from Lotin Amertea. Page 8

ARTHUR MILLER. From e Monitor inierview playwright Arthur Milier emerges as a thinker dedicated to "speaking truth to power." Page 20

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FOCUS

German film fuels Hitler debate

By David Mulch

Large crowds across West Germany are viewing a new and remarkable documentary film called "ttitler: A Career."

The film, written by a Germon biograpiter of Ititier, Joachim Fest, has stirred a whirl of nreuments. Some Jewish leaders in Germany bave been quoted in interviews as saying that the film could lend to popularize littler. There are groups like the Organizalion of Antifascists who meet crowds on the sktewalks after the showings and hand out flyers whenting similarly that the film and a "Ifitier wove" could glamorize tittier and make him presentable.

Mr. Fest, In an Interview with this newepaper, said: "There is no littler weve in Germany. What thore la and hae been is a continuing suppression of aerious objective information about the man and the background to bia rise to power in this country."

Mr. Fest explains that the suppression he speaks of is not a conscioua campaign to prevent the spread of information about Hitler to Germona

"What I mean," he said, "Is that there is a conlinuing shock in end out of Germany thet has bean a barrier to the usual task of painstaking objective bistorical analysis of such an upheaval,"

This author — who is also a co-publisher of the prestigious Frankfurter Aligemeine newapaper - pointed out that 30 years after

the death of Napulcon there were "40,000 books out on the man and his effects on his-

And 30 years efter Huler? "There are perhaps 50 on Hitler and specialized phases of his life, and only a dozen solid biographies," sald Mr Fest. On the other hand, this author (who spent five years researching and writing his Hitter hiography) admits that all of the essential facts about Hitler's

For Mr. Fest the serious task faced is dtgeeting the lessons of the tittler period.

There have been two extremes in interpreting the life of Hitler and the politicel and social milieue in Germany that made his career possible. One extrome has been work eo permealed with moral shock and abhorrence of the evil that gripped Germeny for 12 years that the lessons of evaluation wore clouded, Mr. Fest maintains. The other extreme has been to view the period of the Nalional Socialista es en "eccident of history." This second extreme rendera analysis almost purposoless.
(Interestingly, the Easi Germans for

ideotogical reasons tend lo ignore Hitler as a personality entirely end view him as a puppet of capitalism, a form of the second extreme.)

feels moral decisions today can be made

only on the basis of evaluating the social, pullical, family, cultural, and historical material unemutionally but with moral pur

ilis hiography - and film - are not with out colorful tuuches. But the color and figvor uf the subject are never out of context Never is an anecdote lold that does not fi into the narrative of pure analytical ex-

The film is a two-and-e-half-hour drama of firsthend film strips culled from countless sources. There are stilla of Ililler in the Army in World War f, newsreei shola of the putsch he led in Munich in the 1920s, scenes of the unrest caused by the total economic collapse that hit Germany with the Depression in the early 1930s.

The film shows that Hitler perceived that Germans were humiliated and embarrassed tsolated. Hitler dld not appeal to them with solid ideas but with an energetic attempt to reawaken their "self-consciousness and

He swept the youth on his side and made the iraditional politicians in the shaken

Even for today's sophisticated Germans the film is embarrassingly frank about the manie aroused in large segments of the population in the 1930s by Hitler and his poliical pageaniry.

The film shows Jews being shot in sulta, shows how evil can take bold.

Church of England and Northern Ireland

Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

The Church of England has boldly laid down ila line on Northern Ireland: Il's time far the British government to gel political life going again in the province, even if power-sharing between Protestants and Catholics isn't pos-

England's ealablished church hae been taking an increasingly controversial stand on issues of the day, and not all of it has been popular with rank-and-pew members. The summer session of the church's parliement, the General Synod, endorsed the concept of Britain as a soclety of many roces, cultures and religions directly counter to the white racism of the National Front and its supporters.

Now a study paper prepared for the church's Board for Social Responsibility has set oul the position on Ulster; one that is bound to offend a number of groups, from Roman Catholics to Ian Paisley's ultra-Protestants.

The paper written by the Board's dynamic 41-yeor-old accretary, Cembridge-educated Gites Ecclestone, is in cooperation with a leading Uistor Anglican, Canon Eric Ellioit, And has the blessing of the Board's chalrman, Dr. Graham Leocord, Bishop of Truro.

Why should the Church of England be putling out pamphlets lotting its members how to

"background paper to prayer" the church hopes to dismade people from either washing their hands of the Ulater problem, or reacting to it in anger. A too-typical attitude is "Leave

the Irish to fight it out among themselves.

The Ecclestone-Elliott paper, on the other hand, stoles firmly that English church people do have a responsibility to the Northern Irish. "Our Government is their Government," it saya. And the Irish churches have appealed to

those in Britain to lend a hand.
Historically, the Northern Ireland problem is a legacy of England's tragic and bloody involvement in ireland, say the authors. In view of the long history of injustice visited by Bril-



By R. Norman Mathany, staff photographs Belfast: along with British soldiers, a more present Church of England

real neighborliness is only going to be restored the way Protestant numbers in the Republic by "an explicit and symbolic expression of re- have declined by half since Irish independer per rocalls how, after World War II, the German churches made a now start by confessing their ains of omission and commission.

And the state of t bility of the churches - not to let the politi- . Ecclestons and Elliott reject the revolutionpower-sharing unless it proves essential in the ling to be delivered.

end. But for almost two years now there has The Bishop of Truro hopes that the Anglican-been no political forum of all available to the Roman Catholic International Commission.

pentaneo on our pari, both for what has been And by leaving the Commonwealth and allowdone amiss in time past and for our part in its ing the Catholic Church to dictate policy on continuance." Perhaps only the churches are education, mixed marriage, divorce and family capable of making such a gesture. And the papilanning, Dublin bas made no effort at all to reassure Northern Protestanta - or

"sell" the concept of Irish unity to them. Meanwhile the study paper takes an inter-Ecclestone and Eliloit believe that the esting stand on the question of force it is tobby their MPs? tt is a question, says Dr. churches in Iroland are as guilty as anyone for against withdrawing the British Army fr. Leaguer L. at a control of the control

clans off the hook; but the Church of Ireland is any lineary that liberation and justice make the in a unique role. It has subtly fed the situation use of violence logilimate. Ireland, they say, in the past, and it still has the power to change has shown that an emotional invostment in violet today. We don't subscribe to any particular lent means — by either side — may only perpetformula for a solution, and particularly not uate the injustice from which people are seek-

Northern Irish people. Westminster cannot go which has just ended its work on theological on treating them like some sort of colony, we differences, may now be able to take up just are impressed with the urgency of getting possich problems under the ganeral heading of lilical talks going again. Church and Stata Relations, He hopes — but The study paper is far from soft on the Ro- grave double remain set and state Relations,

to be Germans. They were internetionally [make them] again be proud to be Ger-

state seem old-faahloned end ineffective.

ditches, and it has short sequences on the horrors of the concentration camps. But its strength is in the paccrama of the rise lo Mr. Fest is a middle-of-the-roader. He The film, rather than stressing only evil repower and the subsequent defeat at war.

On Cyprus: Turks to take over Greek homes

Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

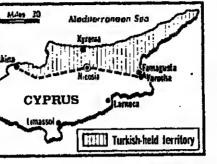
Ntcosta, Cyprus Turkish-Cypriot authoraties in Turkish-necupled northern Cyprus have decided to open part of the abandoned former Greek-Cypriot portton of the port city of Famagusta to Turkish-t'ypriot settlers, a Turkish-Cypriot official spokesman has confirmed.

The Turkish decision may immediately increase Greek-Turkish tensions on this divided

Archbishop Makarios said at his tast news conference July 2t that if the Turkish side look this siep, it would make further poece lalks impossible and that Cyprus would have immediate recourse to the United Nations Security

Turk move (oreahadowed

Glatkos Cierldes, former Greek-Pypriot negotiator with the Tinks, told this reporter, "The Turkish step is extremely grave and its thining is in extremely had laste, to say the least." He predicted that acting President Spiros Kyprtanon would have to take up the question urgently at a scheduled meeting of the National Council, the top Greek-Cypriot odvisury body. Greek-Cypriol teaders ore divided or reindged in cramped new quarters with about the timing and the caudidates for a new relatives or friends



By Joan Furbes ciall carlographer

presidential etection to choose President Makarlos's successor.

U.S. diplomais say the Turkish movo had been foreshodowed by "eertain population movements" on the Turkish side, even before Interim Turkish Premier Bulent Ecevit unnomiced it during his tast day of office

More than 50,000 Greek-Cypriols fleil and were expelled from Varosin, Fumogusta's modern bench resort und shopping district, south of life old walled Turkish-Cyprial city, before advancing Turkish troops in August 1974. All nre refugees in southern Cyprus, cared for by the government in refugee eamps

are operating a school for our hotel catering personnel in Varosha. Some of the Greeknwned hotels have been reopened. Shops and houses now will be reopened, and Turkish-About one-eighth of the total area of Famagusta is in vnived."

Turk refugees get priority

Mr. Suleyman sald "tirst priority" in Varosha would be given not to mainland Turkish settlers - many of whom heve been installed the small village of Tousla, all in the Greek-Cypriot held southern part of the taland, Mr. Suleyronu added.

lie sold Ali Ozel, director of the Turkieh-Cypriol Inurisi office, is reopening Famheceuse "we have double the amount of European tuurists this year thut we had last a lemporory injunction. year." About 22 percent of northern Cyprus in-

The Turkish information officer seld a

Turkish-Cypnot information officer thistirey trained maintant Turk is acting as manager Suleyman taid this reporter in his office in the for the British-named firm of Holway Enter-Turkish sector of divided Nicosla: "We already prises, I.td., owners of the hig Salamis Bay hotel outside Fainngusta

Turkish-Cypriot Airways, which operates t2 fitghts weekly between the Turkish matniand and the Turklsh-Cypriot airport of Erean, has Lypriot refugees will shurily take them over. contracted with the U.S. firm of Aeroamerica for lease of a Boeing 727 aircraft, with pilot, erew, and hostesses. This augments the amail Fokker F-28 planes turmerly leased by Turkish-Cypriot Airways from Turkish Airways, the mainland Turktsh line.

Greek-Cypriot owners of two-contiscated hotels in Kyrenia, the other main coast recort in In villages near Famaguals — but to about 250 the Turkish-occupied zone, have tried to secure Turkish-Cypriots with refugee status. They injunctions in Brillsh courts to prevent a Turcame originally from Limassol, Larnaca, and kish-Cypriot from oporeting the hotela (mainly because Cyprus is a member of the British Commonwealth and Brilain, with Greece and Turkey, was one of tha powers guaranteeing Cyprus independence).

A British appeol court reversed e lower Britagusto's beach-side resort hotels "nut of neces- ish court decision that British jurisdiction was possible, but rejected the plainliff's request for

On July 21, the British House of Lords, acicome would come from tourism this year, as ing as Britain's highest judicial authority, opposed to 15 percent last year, Mr. Sulcyman agreed that nine law tords could hear the Greek-Cypriot appeal, but no deto was act for

Spain: strike ends, unrest persists

By Joo Goudetniao Special to The Christion Science Monitor

The opparent end of a spraading holel eirike that threatened to wreck a record tourist season and sel'hack Spein's Initering economy has brought a huge sign of relief - but growing tears of a possibly includent autumn to come.

On July 12 the Spanish Government devalued the pescua by nearly 25 percent and sparked a tourist lovation that promised to shatter all records, most of witch have alreedy been broken. An estimeted t0,000 persons found themselves wilhoul lodging in the Pelmas de Atejorea olone. Overbooking was

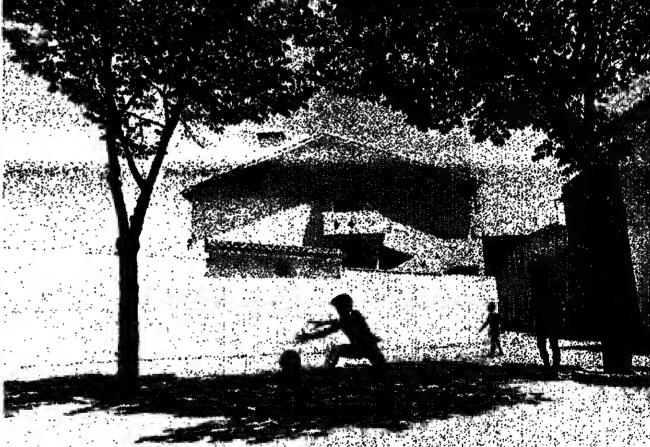
Then hotel workers in La Coruñe and Zaragozn, two less populer tourist centera, walked off their jobs demanding better pay, hours, and fringe benefits. Soon solidarity sel in, and the Costa del Soi, Cenery Islends, Costa Brava, end Las Paimas also seemed threatened. On Aug. 15, some 20,000 Máiaga workers struck, and a nettonwide walkout seemed imminent.

A German cherier firm, TWI, diverted to flighte to Yugosiavia and Greece and delayed 14 more to see what would happon. Concern arosa that the government's economic packago, which counts oo develuation to boost the No. 1 industry, lourism, could auffer o grave setbock. Meanwhile, Spenish and forelgn tourista reacted sedately. Some made their own meats

The Malaga strikers returned to work after promises for more money, new negotiations in April, end no reprisals. But lite crisis points up the dollcoey uf the labor picture here.

Neither of Spnin's two labor glants, the Societist UGT and the Communist Workers' Commissions, wanted the strike. They feared the long-range consequences and tried cooling off militant workers - but their course of action was severely im-

The reasons: This fall workers will vote to decide which unions will represent thom. Thus, as a diplomatic economial explains, "The unions are running for steetions, which does not



Mountain village of Ronda: within reach of visitors to Costa dai Sol

old moderation. Each union is jockeying to represent and present itself as the true representative of the workers' inter-

been averted. But most observers here expect o tong, hot fall on the labor front, etthough the unions' restraint suggests that a "social pact" between labor and the government, in the in-So the prospect of a lourist atampede out of the country has terests of economic growth, might still be possible.

Portuguese law 'scandalous' say British investors thousands of Portuguese and foreign share of anger and dismay. Some of them, with bit- A British Diplomot satd: "We have always

Special to The Christian Scionce Monitor

Western diplomats have warned Portugal's Socialist government that the latest law on Wording of law compensation to dispossessed foreigners ta tn- . As the isw stande, compensation will be paid adequate and could easily endanger future in- in the form of interest bearing treasury bonds.

vestment in the country.

Those cloiming less than \$1,300 will be paid 12

That law as worded is confusing, and I percent a year interest after a two-year wait haven't yot heerd enyone with a good word for and will receive full payment after six years. fication as no one is going to invest here under before anything is paid them, and then another hove to wait 28 years to get our compensation. iness conditions."

28 years before receiving the full amount of Western diplomats agreed that this bill. As the weakly newspaper Tempo pointed The diplomatic furor developed after British their claim of an annual interest rate of 2% would not encourage investment, but trusted out, Portugal this year will pay 14 billion estand U.S. officials sought an explanation for the percent, that a promised further clause to the bill on cudos (\$350 million) in interest alone on loads

holders, farmers, and businessmen hit by the ter memories of loaing their land to armed pressed for prompt, adequals; and effective government take-overs during the past three leftist workers in the tumultuous months of compensation. The tew as ill now stends does 1975, wanted to start a new life elsewhere. . not fulfill any of those requirements." Criticism voiced

Mrs. Carol Edelman, who, with her husband vestment. The economy is in such poor shope John, farme a 1,876-acre farm and will lose that the International Monetary Fund (tMF) is half of it shorily under the government's land, insisting on a new set of harsh austerily meareform bill, said the compensation law was sures as the price to be paid for a further lean. scandalous.

Newspapers say the measures will thelude payen't yot heerd enyone with a good word for and will receive full payment after six years. "I would warn eny potential investor in Portice second devaluation of the escudo this year, asked the soverment for an arrent older. At the other end of the scale, those who are tugal to alay away. Look what is beppening to and increased release the second devaluation of the escudo this year, asked the soverment for an arrent older. asked the government for an urgent clari- owed more than \$170,000 must wait five years us. We put all our savings into the land and thereased prices in at sectors with par-

· Portugat is desperalely in need of foreign in-

Spain tries soft sell on people of Gibraltar

Special fo The Christian Science Monitor

Prospects that Gibraltar will be restored to Spanish sovereignty are greater now than at any time since the famous Rock was seized by the British 273 years ago, on Aug. 5, 1704.

The reason: Spain's shift from dictatorship to parliamentary democracy and the repercussions this is having both at home and abroad. Add to this the trend toward decolonization in those parts of the world not under Soviet eon-

By taking a hord line on the Gihrallar issue flie lale General Franco sought to coerce the Britiah erown colony's 25,000 inhabitania into opting for union with Sputh. Ito imposed a pro-gressively tightening blockade of the two-ands-quarfer square mile promontory with the stated object of making Gibraltar "a ruinous hurden for the British usurper and a grievous prison for his inhabitants."

Squeeze by Madrid

The squeeze began in 1964. Those inhabitants of the Rock who sought relief from the constrictive simosphere of the tiny colony by mainlaining villas on the Spanish mainland New soft approach nearby were auddenly told; "Elthor take up Today the "slege" continues. But with Genresidence in Spain and pay taxea here, or live cral Franco gone and a burgeooing democracy in Gibraltar. You cannot have it both ways."

The export to Gibroltar of Spanish products, naw, "soft" approach on the Gibraltar issue with the exception of frash fish, fruits, and may be in the making. Thus: vegetablea, was prohibiled. Spanish customs Socialisi deputies from southern Spain, were ordered to thoroughly check all cars and newly elected in the first free parliamentary persons entering or leaving Gibraltar, so that elections in 41 years, are pressing Prime Minlong queues and exasperating delays became ister Adolfo Suárez González to ease the Glhad been free and aasy.

Another turn of the screw was epplied two and the hope that jobless Spanish workers in year later when the Spanish authorities closed the Gibraltar area may once again have jobs the border to all weldoular traffic. In 1868 the on the Rock.

The border to all weldoular traffic. In 1868 the on the Rock.

The border to all weldoular traffic. In 1868 the on the Rock.

The border to all weldoular traffic. In 1868 the on the Rock.

iourists, thus cuiting off an important source of revenue for Gibraltar.

Finally, in 1969 General Franco sealed off Gibraltar from Spain completely. The ferry service across the Bay of Algeelras was abolished, tland aeccas across the isthmus was closed light, so lbat overnight the rocky foriress and naval base were deprived of a Spanish labor force, numbering 4,838 at the time, that for generations had commuted to day jobs

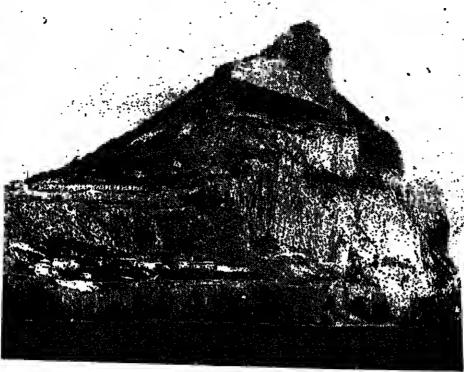
lony on Spain's southern shore did indeed beeome a "burden" to Britain, obliged to prop up the Rock's once balanced but now alling cemarmy to the tune of \$5.1 million a year. And it beenme o "prison" for its inhabilants who in happier fimes could eross to the mainland

Buf General Franco's blockade falled, Successive Britiah governments sald they could not hand over Gibraltar against the wishes of its inhabitants. Ten yeors ago a referendum was held and the Gibraliarians voted overwhelmingly to atay British rather than come under Spanish rule. They stressed that their democratic freedoms would be lost if they joined Spain, than a dictatorship.

taking over in Spein there are signs that a

the rule, whereas previously the flow of traffic brattar blockade. Behind the move is concern over growing unemployment in the country,

more painful when the frontier was closed to the Europeao Common Market. A condition of



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONTO

Gibraitar: objections to union with Spain are less solidly grounded

membership is compliance with the terms of licia, and the Basque region. Were the Rock to the community's charter, the Treaty of Rome. be handed back to Spain II too, no doubt, work Article 48 atipulates that there abali be free be given autonomous stalus so that the Gibralmovement of goods and labor within the com- tarians could retain their separate fdeetly.

under centralist rule, such as Catalonia, Ga- of Spain.

If the "slege" is lifted, they may decide that • The new democratic regime in Spain is their earlier objections to union with Spain on preparing to grant a measure of autonomy to political grounds are no longer valid. Certainly sections of the country which have long chafed they would be better off economically as part

Secret tests in Spanish mountains may outdate the petrol pump

Special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

mountains along Spain's south coast?

Tests to try oul a revolutionary new West German substitute for gasoline, that's what. The Spanish press is aeaking to find out the progress of the under-wraps experiments, with way in Europe, at 11,400 feet. little euccess so far.

The mystery began when two respected and According to reports, the material yielded

clones and the Roman Catholic daily Ya, re- at sea level. Present tests are to find out how tache'a offices disavow any "official know." ported that a team of West German engineers, geologists, chemists, and physicists bad quietly Madrid slipped across the Spanish frontier via the in-Whal is going on in the lofty Sierra Nevada. lernational border at Iran. Their mission: to test a new type of low-cost, synthetic energy material that could ultimately replace gaso-line. The team promptly journeyed to the Sierras, which boast the highest altitude high-

Well-known multinational corporations are said to be exiremely interested in the project especially the Shell corporation, oewspapars say. But up until now, the press here asserts, these investigations were conducted in secrel. The team came here al this time of year since it is the only aeason wheo the mountains are not covered with anow.

it functions under lower atmospheric pressure. ledge" of the mission's arrival. Similarly, the West German consulate in Granada is said to plead ignorance - though it admits there might be countryside atudies in progress of islerest in multinational corporations.

Even an, that the expedition was accompanied and guarded by both traffic polica and by lough paramilitary Civil Guards as it snaked normally sedate Madrid newspaper, Informa- "very favorable" results during previous tests "Cerman Embassy's press and commercial at- be brewing in the towering Sierras. from Granada toward the mountalatops be Informaciones further reports that the Weat led many Spaniards to believe something



Callaghani Unemployment will stay high

tornic decline

However, manufacturers while it and were revealed to
be up 8.5 percent in the last and a retail sales are
down a percent or the last and a retail sales are
further had news came and pool of the property of

Recall prices are down for July, and figures to be published next month, may show that retail prices did not rese at all through the three summer months. However, there was 8.3 percent inflation over the first six months of the year; and charcellor. Denis Healby had promised voters that inflation.

promise, inflation between July and December cannot go above 2.7 percent.

fast are: a good summer mater food prices, including

An indication of bow the British housewife feels about prices came from a recent survey commissioned by two major fool companies. The survey abowed that three quarters of all British housewives feel their income has risen less than prices. Thirty percent say they had had to cut down on entertaining and another 14 percent said they had begun to bake their own bread to economize.

The government is worried by the drop in consumer spending which is needed to spur the economy, but it fears it cannot allow wages to be increased more than in percent without in

allow wages to be increased more than 10 percent without be viling a disastroug increase in inflation.

Moscow's double dilemma

Mideast, East Africa thwart Russian goals

Read this

and act.

Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

The Kremlin is trying to solve two highly awkward foreign-policy dilentmas in fresh

• On the strategic Horn of Africa it is tilting toward Ethiupia over Sumalia after weeks of trying to steer a careful diplomatic line between both sides, thespite extensive Soviet and to both, private Kremtin pressure to ston the fighting apparently has failed so far.)

• On the Middle East the Soviets have decided to react with a steadily negative attitude to careful private briefings by the United States of Soviet officiols and to the public efforts of Secretary of State Cyrus R. Vince. Apparently the Saviets see little possibility of influencing any new Geneva peace conference at

This attitude disappoints Western diplomots here They find heperl the Kreinlin would nt Army are invulved.

Froilan lives in the highlands of Guatemala

that, for men like Froilan's father, hard work

in a one-room but with dirt floors and no

sanitary facilities. Labor there is so cheap

and long hours still mean a life of poverty. But now life is changing for Frailan.

like the family who sponsors Froilan.

share something very special.

least moderale its critical tone as a result of the private sessions between U.S. and Soviet

Took longer

The Soviets took longer to hammer out an approach to the fighting on the liorn of Africa than They illd to Mr. Vance's just-ended Mideasi tour.

The latest public statement Aug. 14 - Issued as an aonuncement by the ufficial Tass news agency on behalf of the Soviet leadership contains several changes from previous pro-

The disputed Ogaden region, for example, is for the first time identified as Ethiopia's icri-

lastead of referring to formations of the soculled Western Somnila Liberation Front (as the original Tass statement did Aug. 6) the new statement, also published in Proyda Aug. 14, says flatly that regular until of the Somoli

Her name? We don't know. We found her

wandering the streets of a large city in South

America. Her orother is a beggar. What will

become of this little girl? No one knows.

In her country, she's just one of thousands

And in apparent reference to Sumalia's last May) remains critical. walkout from the emergency Organization of bon Aug. 8, the latest Tass stolement stresses year. twoother points that favor Elhiopia:

I. "A settlement at the negotialing table . . . peace-loving forces . . . wish that the OAU ahem Begin. should make its contribution."

a reference in the Samali Invasion of areas, said. almed by Ethlopia.

Western analysts conclude that private Suviet pressure to end the embarrassing conflict apparently has failed so lar. Soviet elforts to form and huld a bridgehead on the Horn of Africa, around which veat amounts of oil flow to Red Soa, are atlil deep in Irouble.

Open break avoided

The Sovieta are trying to avoid any open fledged Ironty of friendahlp. The latest Tass sintement was caullously phrased. It urged both sides to sit down and tolk.

new round of monthly contacts between sonior conference. Moscow objected atrongly and U.S. and Sovici officiala (agreed to in Geneva daily.

Soviet Unior

Western diplomats here are pessinistic African Unity (CAU) mediating session in Ga-about any new Geneva peacy conference this

From the tirst day of the Vance tour, the Soviet press accused him of presenting to the is the sole right and sensible way." Ethlopia Arabs proposals actually put to President Corhad urgently requested an OAU session. "All ter in July by new taraett Prime Minister Men-

The Soviets were angered by Mr. Begin'a 2. The invasiun of territory of one country sudden legalizing of three tsraelt settlements by the armed forces of another damages both on the West Bank of the Jordan River. Arah African and world peace. This is seen bere as leaders were on guard against Mr. Vance. Tass

Nine days later about halfway through the Vanee tour, the basic Soviet line was set. It has not changed since, as indicated by onother report in Pravda Aug. 14

Mr. Vance is seen as trying to freeze both the West and Japan on ahipping lanes from the the Soviets themselves ood the Palastinians out of effective peace talks.

Ife was doing this, Tass said, by excluding the Palestine Liboretion Organization (PLO) break with Somallo, with which it has a full- from the proposed working group of foreign ministers, to which Egypt agreed and Syria ob-

Mr. Vanec was portrayed as Irying to aubsil-On the Mideast, the Soviet reaction to the tute the working group for the octual Geneva

Brezhnev open to détente

By David K. Willis

The Soviat Union is ready to work "willingly" with President Carter if he wanta to follow up hia recent statements on délente with "practical deeds."

So said Soviet leader Leonld I. Brezhnev in his first public speech in two months.

At loc same time, Mr. Brezhaav used e Kremlin dinnar for visiting Yugoslav wcapon, to give it the "green President Tito to condemn light." the U.S. decialon to preas ahead with the pilotiess auper accurate cruise missile.

In his first public reference to the neutron bomb, Mr. Brezbney also criticized what he called the U.S. decialon to "allocate funds" for the

The Sovieta have unleashed Staff correspondent of the biggest publicity cam-The Chriatisn Science Monitor paign since the Vietnam war against the neutron bomb. which kills by rediation over a relatively small area while leaving buildings virtually In-

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In general, the Brezbney speech, a fairly short one, contained two aorts of references to the United Statea. The first was nagative: Ho attacked "the hostlie propaganda campaign unleashed of

Mr. Brezhnev's reference makea fully official the Soviel interpretation of Mr. Carter'a recent algaing of a bill con-taining funds for the bomb. Soviet commentarica since then have seen this as a deciaion lo go ahead with tha

In lact, Mr. Carter has seid he has not yet made that decision. The U.S. embessy here has been watching Soviel atatements. Observers asy it is possible the embassy may protest the Sovict view. Mr. Brezhnev'a remark mey hasten the protest.

He called U a "smokescreen" for "another round of the arms race," saying this bccame ''particularly obvious" after the U.S. decision on the crulsa missile and on the neutron bomb.

late by certain imperialist

circlea ageinst socialist

(Communist) countries."

This, he said, did not

atrengthen "trust" or im-

prove the internetional eli-

At the same time he held out hope that all was not lost. Apparently referring to Mr. Carter'a Charleston, South Carolina, apeech of July 21 In which the President celled for a genuine long-term accommodation with Moscow.

Mr. Brezhoev sald: "Compared with the previous moves by the U.S. adminiatration, these atatements sound positive.

"Well, If there is a wish to

Iranslate them into the language of practical deeds we will willingly look for mutually acceptable solutions." The Soviet leader appeared

to be aaying, as previous commentariea here have made clear, that progress depends on Mr. Carter, not on the Kremiin. His reference to "previoua

moves" were the closest he came in his ech lorsfar ring to Mr. Cartar's public eriticism of Moscow for violating human rights.
Thus the Soviets are leav-

ing the door open to more progress on détente while at the asme time trying to reap maximum worldwide propaganda capilal from their campaign against both the cruise missile and the neutren bomb.

The next major test comes in Vienoa Sept. 7-8, when U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus R. Vance media Soviet Foreign Minister Andret Gromyko for a new round of talks on limiting strategic arms (SALT).

photo and other materials so we may ask someone else to help.

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I prefer to send my first payment now, and I enclose my first monthly payment of \$15.

I cannol sponsor a child now but would like to contribute \$_______

The world is full of children like these who desperately need someone in care,

It costs them \$15 a month, and it gives Froilan so very much. Now he eats reg-

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children. But so many more need your help. Become a sponsor. You needn't send any

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the coupon. You'll receive the child's photograph, background information, and detailed instructions un how to write to the child. If you wish to sponsor the child, simply send

in your first monthly check nr namey order for \$15 within 10 days. If not, return the

ularly. He goes to school. Froilan writes to his sponsors and they write to him. They

Member of International Union for Child Welfare, Genava. Gifts are tax deductible. Canadlans: Write; 1407 Yonge, Toronto, 7. Statement of Income and expenses

Christian Children's Fund, Inc.



By R. Norman Matherny, statt photographs

Britain's economy: choose your own signals By Charles Glass Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Britain la caught in a confusing web of economic' "indicators" pointing simultaneously up and dowo.

nomic decine

The volume of stock trading and the high Financial Times index—equivalent to a Dow Jones index—of 481.6 reflect the increasing flow of Britain's North Sea Oil and a balance of trade airplus for the first half of the year.

Same favorable elements

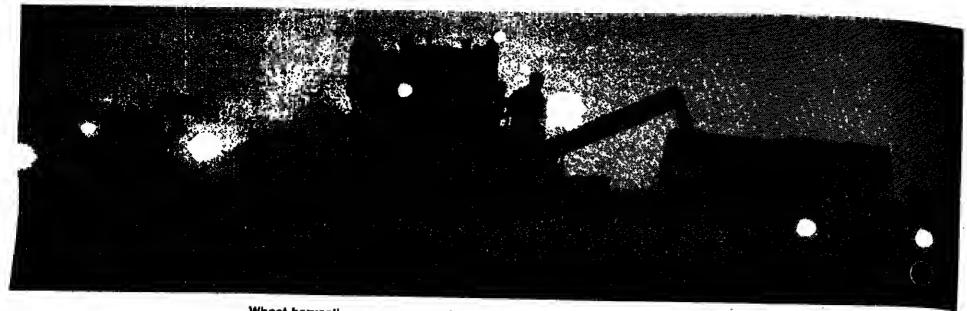
line, two commodities which bad risen sharply in the previous of months.

There has been a drop in the base lending rate of the four largest clearing banks from 8.5 to 8 percent.

What it all means to the average Briton, faced with a drop largest clearing banks from 8.5 to 8 percent.

in real spending power of at least 3.5 percent, is that these signification conferences from the point of view of both the Labour government and its opponents.

Soviet Union



Wheat harvasting goes on eround the clock on e etete farm in southern Ruesia

Heavy rains threaten the Soviet harvest. Oil is getting harder to find. The Soviets' mounting economic problems could affect relations with the West.

Soviets have to beat rain to clinch grain goals

By David K. Wills Staff correspondent of The Christian Sciance Monitor

Moscow The Sovict Union is in the midst of an undeclared "war" - with important consequences both for itself and the rest of the

The battlefield: the vast grain fields of the western U.S.S.R., now slippery and muddy from hard summer rains.

The baltle: to harvest millions of tons of gain before the rains spoil its quality.

• Another bumper harvest, in the 60th year of the 1917 Bolahevik revolution. The Kremlin badly needs it, for prestige and to halp tha entire economy throw off the lingering effect of the poor 1975 crop, the worst since World

• Such a crop would let the Kromlin reduce grain purchases abroad, aupply Esaicra Europo, Cuba, North Viotnam, and other nilies with less difficulty - and have enough left over to use grain to pursua Soviet policy in the third world (in Ethiopia, for axample). Western agricultural experis still are pre-

dicting a bumper hervest for the Soviets this year, about one-fifth of the expected world harvest of 1,1 billion ions.

The big question here right now, however, with about half the harvest completed, la

The Soviet grain picture is very different. States (600,000 pf. it in corn intended to feed from that in the United States, With food livestock here).

Prices heavily subsidized by the state, there. Moscow is committed to buying at least 6 are no headlines about falling prices or extra sphaldes. But the press is filled with reports of the weather and exhortations to farmers to do better and better:

The western (or Buropean) part of the so-et Union — the Ukraine, Byelorussia, Moldavia, the northern Caucasus - have had a wet June and July.

Across an area that produces as much as 40 to 45 percent of the entire crop, rain has flattened some crops, made it harder for heavy combines to work out on the stippery ground, and led to headlines about e tense struggle to save the crop in Byelorussia and complicated conditions in the Ukraine

Grain has matured esrllar this year. If li alays wet too long, it is subject to sprouting, bacteria, and mold. Its quality would go

A quality question

The size of the crop still looks good. As of this writing, the U.S. Agriculture Department was predicting 225 million tons, 1 million tons higher than tast year's record and 85 million above tha '75 failure.

But for quality it is a dangerous situation, according to one Western expert in Moscow.

The Europesn-zone crop is especially important this year, Tha other major grain-producing ares — the virgin isnds in Central Asia and Siberia - has been hit with dry westher and will probably have only an sverege year, experts any.

in the west, the Soviets wrestle every year with inadequate storage and drying facilities. This makes wet weather aven more of a

On Aug. 10 s front-page editorisi in the Communist Party newspaper Praydo urged more field camps where harvesters can est, sleep, walch television, and listen to the rsdio. Pravds Aug. 4 urged farmars to new heights. It criticized one European area for latting 200 combines stand idia, and one Siberian area for latting 2,000 fell into disrepair.

Five-year American deal So far this year tha Soviats have made threa grain purchases, 1.7 million tons from

The result of the particular of the country of the

Statos (500,000 pf. 11 in corn intended to feed livestock here).

Moscow is committed to buying at least 6 million tone a year for four more years under all agregment with the U.S. that began last. Oct.

Out of last years record harvest if is thought to have been agreed that Poland and hast Germany each would get 1 million tons. Both countries were hit by drought last year spote theat production looks better libs year than last, and may be close to the record of 15 million ions in 1975, exports say year than last, and may be close to the record of 15 million ions in 1975; exports say.

It is thought likely that the Soviets will be able to indrease their overall grain reserves by 10 million tops this year. This would make a 23 million tops rise in two years. The exact size of the resonve is kept secret.

Slower growth ahead for U.S.S.R., says CIA

Staff correspondant of The Christian Scieoca Monitor

Washington The Russian bear's stomach is beginning to

After two decades of sirong economic growth, the Soviet Union faces the unaccustomed prospect of labor, capital, and commodity shortagas that could have an importsnt impact on its relations with the West.

Evidence is mounting here that the Soviat economy, which spuried ahead as much as 9 perceot back in 1964, will be hard pressed to maintain iasa than half that rats of growth for the rest of this decade. Prospects-for tha 1980s look even worse.

Anaivsis

At the root of the Soviet problem is energy: The oil is getting harder to find. But it goes beyond that. Declining birthrates and a shortage of capital will make the problems evea more severe.

A series of reports from the Central Intalligence Agency has brought the Soviet problems to public strantion. The CIA's findings are supported by informed sources bolh in and out of government.

The latest CIA study, just released, predicts that Soviet growth will slow to as little as 3.5 percent a year for the rest of the 1970.

U.S. rate 5% to 7%

The U.S. economy grew at a 6.8 percent annual clip in the first six months of this year and is expected to grow at a 5 percent rate for the final half.

Analysis, studying the latest CtA figures on the Soviet Union, are wondering whather is lean and hungry bear will be good or bad for the rest of the world:

For years the Soviela, sitting on a treasure lrove of natural resources, have been able to insulate themselves from the fluotuations of . Switch industrial capacity from defense International markats. But the newest prob to investment goods. lams, some analysta suggest, could force the Soviets out of their abells. It could require them to play a greater role in stabilizing the derivational markets and increase the importance of detents with the West. Al the same time, a hungry bear might be

a dengerous baar. If the Soviets' oil runk short, Middle East oil will become more sod more important to them, jaut as it already has to the Uolled Staics. The danger of confrontations there might grow.

Consumer cloud

Slower growth also will challenge Soviet leaders to maintain recent improvement in the lot of the consumer. Internal stresses on Soviet government and party leaders are simost certain to grow, ClA analysis any.

The CtA'a latest assessments of Soviet prospects roflect, in large part, a downward forecast of energy supplies. As recently as May, 1976, George Bush, who was then director of the CIA, told a Senata committee that the U.S.S.R.'a output of prinary energy was moving up sleadly.

"Even though the Soviets face difficult problema in developing petrolaum fields in distant and inhospitable areas, it is only squestion of time before these extensive reserves come on atream," Mr. Bush sald.

Today the CIA says: "New deposits of oil" are not being found and devaloped rapidly. enough to offset declines in older fields. As a result, production will begin to fall to the Isle 1970s or early 1980s."

Sleet shortegs

But other problems are serious, too. Steel oulput; for example, actually fell during the first quarter of 1977, and further supply problems with stest could "wreak havoc" on Se-

plies on the farma have already been de-The Soviais have already borrowed heavily in Western money markets, but are having great difficulty earning hard currencles with

trade to pay back these loans. Options open to Soviet leaders are oumerous, but none seems likely to reversa the trend toward slowar growth. Some changes, however, could make the reduced rate of growth more palatable. Among them:

Stretch out research and development programs, and slow the expansion of defense industries

• Reform economic menagement with profit-type incentives.

The Christian Science Monitor LAOS THAILAND) tlong Koog While intermitteet skirmishing enniances on Cambodia's border with Thailand, evidence mounts that the Cambodians slso are fighting a serinus border dispute with Communist Viet-PROVINCE Reports of combat by ground troops, artillery, and aircraft have continued in the isst few months. Refugees, intelligence sources, and travelers from Viotnam have provided a CAMBODIA fragmentary picture of a shadowy conflict be-VIETNAM tween tha two uneasily coexisting Communist Friction nver Combadian refugees to Viet-

competing Communist powers. Vietnam is rolatively closely aligned with the Soviet Union, while the closest Cambodian ties are with

Ister Vo Nguyen Gtap paid a visit to the trou- ing Cambodians." hied area and publicly erdered Vicinamese Unity theory proposed forces to "defend territorial waters, the national border, and offshore tslands."

Cambodia's neighbors battle at the borders

Trouble with Thailand on one side, and Communist Vietnam on the other

through Cambodian broadeasts had alluded to tt lems.

tn late May, shortly after Vletnam announced a 200-mile territoriei limit, Cambodia broadcast a list of 44 tslands situated "In our territorial scs." The hroadcast conveyed the indignation of the "people and combatants" at "enemies of all stripes" as well as Cambodia's intention to "elluck and crush the enemy." One areo of reported confrontation is the

observers take to be a reference to fighting in to make peaco with Thailand? the area, Phnom Penh fladio a fortnight ago

Vietnameae teaders may face a similar called on peasants and soldiars in the area choice.

The Cambodia-Vtetnam fighting was high- south of Rattanakiri to "energetically protect lighted recently when Vietnam's Defense Min- the region against all external enemies pillag-

One theory, propounded by Prime Minister Tanin Kreivizhien of Theitand, among others, General Giap's warning, as publicized by the is that the Cambodian regime is provoking Vicinam News Agency, was the first official trnuhte with both his country and Victnam to Victnamese confirmation of the conflict, at- unity its people in the face of internat prob-

> if there is strong internal apposition, it might be extremely risky to provoko two border wars, thus risking invasions that could lead to uprisings against Khmer Rouge rule. So little is known about the internal workings of the Cambodian regime that many oulside observcrs are perpiexed over why the Khmer Rouge have allowed border clashes to escalate on both borders.

nnriheast Cambodian t'rovince of Ratinnakiri, For Thailand, the development presents a in Vicinninese hands since the early 1960s. In special choice: Does apparent Combodion agresponse to Cambodion efforts to drive the gressiveness on two fronts mean harsh retati-Victnomese out, sources in Thaliand say Vict- atlon is in order? Or should Thalland continuo nam has moved three divisiona from southern to be restrained in hopes the Cambodia-Victi.sos into Cambodian territory. in what soma nam quarrel eventually will compel the former

datton, so it has yet to offer a fixed program to

Unable to tame inflation as yet, it is faced

On Independence day new President Neclam

impact on the daily life of the rural massea

Janata teaders think it will take a year for

India's new government

nam, uncertain demarcation tines, and dis-

pated offshore Islands are thought to be behind

the conflict. National rivairies going back hun-

drests at years may have been reactivated by

Kluner Rhuge (Canthodian Charmanist) suspi-

clons that their Victnamese counterparts failed

to give them full support in their wor with the

anti-communist ton Nnl government after

Complicating all this are the differing rela-

tions on the nert of each country with larger

1973, some observera think.

By Frederic A. Moritz

Staff correspondent nf

neighbors.

Janata Party: five months old and in trouble

By Mohan Ram Special to The Christian Science Monitor

The Janata Party government of India seems to be failing prey to the troubles many were predicting before the elections that

brought it to power just five months sgo.
The Jansta coslition, which likes to call 1977 the year of India's "second freadom" (its 31at yeor of independence begsn Aug. 15), ousted Prime Minister indira Gandhi and her Congress Party from power last March, using "de-

fcat the dictator" as its slogan. But it also made two types of promises in its election platform: (1) to end the state of emergency, dismantle tha authoritarian inschincry built up by Mrs. Gandhi, and restore suppressed freedoms; and (2) to reconstruct tha social and economic framework of tadia to line with the principles of Mohandas K. Gsodhi to achieve an egalitarian order.

There is no question that the new government has restored civil rights, including Ireo not to the Maoists, or Naxalites as they are dom of the press, during its briaf tenure in of- known here. Many of the latter group, which

· Failing to scrap the Maintenance of internal Security Act (a pra-emergency messure), which provides for detontion of citizens without

 Appearing tess and less enthusiastic about doing away with the 42nd amendment to the Constitution, a measure angineered by Mrs. Gandhi that the new leadars used to describe as the very "blueprint for constitutional dictetorship." Among other things, it curtails the powers of the judiciary to enforce civil tiberties and review legislation, empowers Parliament to ban any activities or groups deemed "anti-national" by the government, and makes tha section of the Constitution protecting fundamental rights of citizens subordinate to one enumeraling principles of state action.

· Glving the impression that it is not moving with vigor to punish those guilly of abuses and

 Extending political amnesty to others but advocates violent revolution and which counts prison or continue to live "underground" to has been preoccupied with political consolielude detention by the authoriiles.

· Falting to make any haadway with lis eco- implement these promises. On the credit aida, the naw government can with a rash of demaods by the trade unions.

from the emergency days. But observers say ate the industrialisis. Similarly, it has not vet its credibility depends on two achievements - acted to speed up long-needed land reforms, its ability to evolve into a cohesive force and probably out of fear of the powerful landlord to initiate alternativa economic policies for that tobbles that provide a sizable portion of the Ja-Essentially, the Jannta la as much an umbrells party as the Congress it succeeded in Sanjiva Reddy reminded leaders that the gov-

power because it includes a whola spectrum of erament's planning priorities must have quick parties. While professing the Gandhian brand of socialism, it represents interests as diverse lest the "volcano of discontent and frustration" as industrial capitalista, rich farmers, the ur- blow its top. ban middle classes, and tradera.

its election platform promised a "secular the party to achieva cohesion, while Jayapraand democratic societist siste in India" and to kash Narayan, the veteran independent leader repisce the fundamental right to property by who proposed the party in the first place, right to work, to end deslitution in 10 years, to thinks this will take five years.

nata Party atection base.

be said to have dispelled the fear stemming. But at the aama time it cannot afford to alian-

curb industrial monopoly, to curb inflation, and In the meantime, tha man in the street says io bulld up a visble public distribution aystem he thinks the Janata Party is paying only iip service to its acclaist rhetoric after rousing But, saya its critics, the government has the expectstions of the masses to s high pitch.

Japan debates security as U.S. pulls out of Korea

Special to Tha Christian Scienca Monitor

ground troops from South Korsa has set oft a view hare, have never bean anything but Japa-

t. Will this country be forced into an accom- now they say it la not. modstion with the Soviet Union (and a bresk in The Japanese resent the fact that President its socurity ties with the United States)? Franklin D. Roo

ita armaments to ensure its own defense under Department to refuse the Soviets a green light

viet torritory la pisinly visible, as are subma- from the Soa of Okhotsk. rines and surface chips whose purpose seems of Soviet might.

But most worrisome is the buildup of Soviet . "Even the Socialisis and the far-left parties strategic and tactical power in the region as a have an uneasy feeling shoul the Korean with-whole. The Soviet Pacific fleet long since has drawals," says one of the top journalists in outstripped the tonnage and firepower of the Tokyo. U.S. Seventh Fleet, The buildup of bases on the . As long ago as last fall the Japanese Foroign Kamchatka poninsula and in the nearby Island Ministry was known to be sending signals to of Sakhalin, along with the construction of new that Carter camp, urging the Domocratic Party tce-breaking ships that will keep northern was candidate to "cool it" on Korea, Indeed, ever

nology for coping with frozen soil. The question of the four Kurile islands

seized by the Soviols in the last few days of Tokyo World War II only makes mattars worse for President Cartor's decision to withdraw U.S. the Japanese. The lalands, in the "correct" profound national debata in Jaran on two quest ness. Four years ago, the Soviets were saying tions:

-2 Or, will it move repidly now to increase in 1945 overlooked the advice of his own State the cover of a continued U.S. nuclear um- to occupy the Kurlles. But today control of the entira Kurlia chain is lass a mattar of territory The security concerns of the Japaneau are for Moscow than it is of sea control: The isreal enough: From their northern isisands, So- lands give the Soviet Navy control over agress

Growing Soviet power, however, is only half to be to remind the Japanese of the proximity, of the equation in the Japanese security calculations. The other half is the U.S.

defense planners deeply. So does new toob noted writer on defense mattars hare puts it,

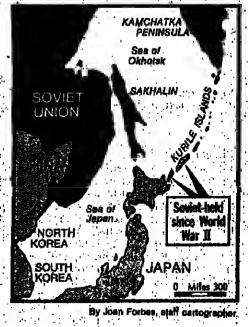
defense commitment has increased.

Public opinion polla confirm that the Japanese still profess to be confident about U.S. defense guarantoes. In a recent interview, noted defense apacialist Oshamu Kalhana said: "as long as American troops are on Japanase soil, then an attack on our country will be the arme. as an attack on Amarica."

But most other dofense experts contacted here last month were skeptical. Said one diplomst, "There are s lot of things in between the situation we have now and an overt Soylet attact on Japan." His inference was that if American credibility continued to erode in Japanese eyes, this country's atanca would need adjustment long before the altuation came to war.

Many people return to the cese of the defecting Soviet pilot who flew his MIG-25 to Japan last year. There nover was any question thet. the Japanese would grant asylum to the pilot and inspect the plana thoroughly - despite So-viet fulminations. But that was bafore Mr. Carter's declalon on South Korea.

Iran is just that much more vulnerable." cial talks with the Japanesa.



"What will we do next time?" a Japanese Ultimately, the question here is whether Jawriter asked rhetorically. "Look at the Sbah pan will be "Finlandized" - a status that to [of Iran]. A pilot detected there about the the amazement of Tokyo diplomets, the Sotars navigable year-round, concern Japanese since the U.S. "abandoned" Vielnam, as a same time. The Shah returned him to Moscow, viets characterize as a good thing in their offi-

United States

Mideast track: Begin and Carter on collision course

Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington in the view of a number of expert observers, Presideot Carter and Israeli Prime Minister Menahem Begin now nre locked on a collision

This is not something which either American or Israeli officials would acknowledge publicly. And expert opinion is divided. But it is the conclusion which a number of independent Middle East analysts drew from Secretary of State Cyrus R. Vance's just completed II-dey, 6-netion irip to the Middle East

If Mr. Begin meant what he said during the Vance visit - and there is now little reason to doubt that he did - the gap between Mr. flegin's ideas on how to rench a Middle East settlement and those of the Americans is wide, deep, and virtually unbridgeable.

The logical conclusion which some experts draw from this is that Mr. Carter must al some public begin to "put the heat" on the Ls-

While the President may oventually feel compelled to do this, however, there is considerable doubt among exporta that he would be able to summon the necessary political

strength in Congress and among molders of noblic option to socceed in effectively influencing Mr. Begin to accommodate to the American view of a just and thir peace in the Middle East. Thus, if anyone swerves before a collision, they say, it may be Mr. Carter

According to a leading congressional speciallst on the Middle East, Mr. Carter has already lost a number of "hrush fire" battles with the Israelis on matters of Importance such as the question of new Jewish settlements on the West Bank of the Jordan River. President Caricr favors en israell withdrowal from most of the West Bank as part of a Middle East ceitlement, and the U.S. has long been on record as considering such settlements obstacles to a

that Mr. Hegha recently authorized the "leguilzation" of three of the settlements, and on Ang. 14 Isrnel made a mave in tighten its grip over the West Bank by extending to the more thon 750,000 Arnlis hving there some of the administration regulations now in effect in itself.

Tids was whichy interpreted here as another move by the Isrsells to Incorporate the West Bank into Israel wirde attempting in avoid ineurring the onns of a straight forward annexo-

going to use the leverage we've got," said the tions. congressional specialist. "If you lose the brush fires you'll never be able to take on the war."

Whether we're on a collision course with the Israella depends to o degree on the actions of the other parties," he said, referring specifically to President Carter's offer to open talks with the Psiestine Liberation Organization (PLO) If the PLO makes moves to recognize Israel's right to exist.

"If the Palestinians respond to Carter end put the ball squarely in the Isrsell's court, then we may well be on a collision course," this

report from Beirul, the PLO has continued to make stalements indicating "moderation" on its pari while falling to go so far as to recognize Israel. A UPI report seld the letesi PLO stalcment, its seennd policy moderation in s weck, declared that the PLO favora a Pniestinlan sinte linked with Jurdon end may drop ita demands to attend the Geneva peace talks.

But in ninking the ninouncement, Farouk st Kaddoumi, the PLO'e chief political officer, reelis.

sponse to challenges such as this, he's never moves were a cover for Israell war prepara-

In the meantime, Mr. Carter is left with -much lo ponder. The most important conelusion which Mr. Vnnee was likely to have brought back to the President from his Irip is that Mr. Begin means what he soys when he lokes a "hard line" on a possible selllement in the Miridle East.

The "moment of truth" eccording to some observere appeared to come when Mr. Begin delivered a lengthy toesi at a dinner on Aug. 9 in honor of Mr. Vance, which was more e combination of sermon and harangue than a loast in it Mr. Begin compared the PLO with the Nazi oppressors of the Jews and ruled out ever According to a United Press international including the PLO in peace negotiations.

Some experis believe, however, that before the point of a U.S.-Israeli collision is ever reached, changes may occur in the Arab world which will have immediate effect on the propects for a permanent peace.

Some experis give President Anwar al Sadat of Egypt only e year or two in power at the most if the U.S. cannot produce significant signs of compromise on the part of the Is-

More jobs for youth

By Harry B. Ellis Sleff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Weshington A United States Government task force hopes to have thousands of joblese young Americans at work by October, in the first thrust of a \$1 billion effort to ereck tha hard nut of youth unemployment.

First jobs - and the easiest to provide - will find more than 20,000 youngsters, aged 16 through 28, sprucing up and improving parks, forests, sod other public recreational arees.

Some \$350 million of the \$1 billion appropriated by Congress will fund this Young Adult Conservation Corps, e modorn version of the old CCC of Depression days, lo be adminislered by the U.S. Department of Labor.

Mora imaginative - and much less certain, from the standpoint of results — are brend-new efforte to include school dropouls to go back to the classroom and to provide many thousands of ghetto youngslers with merketeble skills to sustain them when the present progrem ends. Esther Friedman, director of the govern-

ment's Youth Programe Tesk Force, promises e "rigorous, objective process" to provide tmmediate jobs end, beyond this, to develop training techniques.

State and local agencies deeling with young people have been esked to funnel to the federal task force ideas. "geared to cereer development" for disadvantaged youlb.

Overall, roughly 13 percent of leon-age Americans ere out of work. The figure is nearly 40 percent for black young people, whose major disadvantage is lack of skills.

"We want to find out," says Miss Friedman, "what happeos when a young person wents training that witi ellow him to stay in school." Currently there is no widaly available or

aven agreed upon process whereby e young person cen apply for training, earn some moncy, end romain in school.

To pul logethor these fundamentel needs in e peckagn for which young Americans can apply is e basic cim of the current program, for which the bulk of the \$1 billion is provided. in a sense, then, the conservation corps idea

smacks something of make-work, while the long-lerm success of the program will turn on tha future ability of youngstere to move into a program combining cducation and job training. Diacuestoos will be under way with local echool authorities throughout the netion, who

must devise ways of integrsting part-time school work with jobs. Hopefully the program will be able to guerentee part-lime or summer jobe to disadvantaged young Americene who agree to re-

turn to school or not to drop out. A possible roadblock, some critics argue, is the inebility of local and stoto entitles to provide enough oew jobs, oven if faderal money is forthcomin

No doubt, results of the program, as they become aveilable, will be shared with governments of other industrial powers also suffering from high youth joblessness. An egraement to pool such idoes was reached at the London summit meeting in June, ettended by President Cartor

'Summar progrems geared to cereer development" is the way Miss Friedmen eurome-



Putting youth to work: aim of congressional funds

rizes one long-lerm goal of the \$t billion program, for which edditional funding is evallable

The Young Adult Conservation Corps will be edministered by the Depertment of Lebor, in agreement with the Departments of Interior Miss Friedman foresess the school-treining- and Agriculture. Centare will be established job aspects of the program coming to fruition where parkiends need work and where el the beginning of next yaer, with some unamployment is highest. Jobs made available enrolled, it is hoped, by mid-No- by the corps will pay the tederal minimum wage.

With the lights on — another look at the looters By David Assale Start correspondent of the property of the petts, deputy mayor for criminal justice, found that: The Christian Solence in printing the petts, deputy mayor for criminal justice, found that: The The Christian Solence in printing the petts, deputy mayor for criminal justice, found that: The Teport eppears fields to contradict oping the previous week (70 percent). The Teport eppears fields to contradict oping the previous week (70 percent). The Teport eppears fields to contradict oping the previous week (70 percent). The Teport eppears fields to contradict oping the previous week (70 percent). The Teport eppears fields to contradict oping the previous week (70 percent). The Teport eppears fields to contradict oping the previous week (70 percent). The Teport eppears fields to contradict oping the previous week (70 percent). The Teport eppears fields to contradict oping the previous week (70 percent). The Teport eppears fields to contradict oping the previous week (70 percent). The Teport eppears fields to contradict oping the previous week (70 percent). The Teport eppears fields to contradict oping the previous week (70 percent). The Teport eppears fields to contradict oping the previous week (70 percent). The Teport eppears fields to contradict oping the previous week (70 percent). The Teport eppears fields to contradict oping the previous week (70 percent). The Teport eppears fields to contradict oping the percent of the previous week (70 percent). The Teport eppears fields to contradict oping the percent of the previous week (70 percent). The Teport eppears fields to contradict oping the percent of the previous week (70 percent). The Teport eppears fields to contradict oping the percent of the previous week (70 percent). The Teport eppears fields to contradict oping the percent of the previous week (70 percent). The Teport eppears fields to contradict oping the percent of the percent of the perce

mainly the unemployed, aspecially black.

youlds: Then Brooklyn District Attorney Eugene Coldingtorted that in his borough, hearty had only 30 percent of all those indicted furing the blackout were employed and het meny of the jobless were in defendants were unemployed.

special training or study programs.

Now a survey of more then 2,000 of the 2,700 people arrosted in the Bronz, Manhattan, and Brooklyn for blackoul-related crimes shows that those arrested were of much the same cross section of New Yorkors who are arrested. for crimos on any other day or night of the week. It anything, more of the binckout dofondints had jobs than the dily's average crimi-nal, and lower of them were on wellare.

Who ware those looters and burders who that rampaged through the darkened streets of Now Some 45 percent of them had jobs. When

fork City during last month's blackout?

this was compared with arrests during a nonit was first assumed by many that they were p blackout period (a sample week in the previous)

defendants were unsimployed, compared with 57 percent of those arrested during the June sample week. And of these, only 10 percent wore on welfare, compared with 18 percent during the nonbleckout June week.

• The remaining 14 percent were students much the same proportion es for the June

reliminary raport. "It does not support nor does it undermine Theorice about the origins of

in particular, he pointed out, some of the fig. . What this appoars to mean is that those are nies jook a little different when similar geo-grophicol areas ere compared - rather than

that the July 13-14 looking agreet was closely rejected to the mass the mode with the first of the mass the mode was closely rejected to the mass the mode was closely rejected to the mass the mode was visible when the ghetic dwellers, as because the difference in prior arrest records diseppeared.

The same phanomenon was visible when the study compared the ethnic beckgrounds of those errested. During the blackout, 85 percent phone interview against overinterpreting this compared with the percent in the June seminia over the whole 60 percent in the June semple ovar the whole three boroughs. But whon only identical sreas were compared the difference egoin evaporated.

rested for blackout-releted crimes were people grophicol areas ere compared - rainer than very similar to those who are arrested in simply cumparing the blackout errosts (which very similar to those who are arrested in specific ghotto areas) with the same ghotto areas of other times of the year.

That in lurn appears to reflect the fact that week.

| Printed that the printer of white arrested for Take, for instance, prior arrest records, time — which may, or mey not, be related to blackout related crimps (8,7 percent) was less | Some 65 percent of those picked up during the the high levels of themployment there. liree-borough-wido Juho sempla.

That in jurn eppeers to reacce are the linear borough wido Juho sempla.

Such areas have e high crime rate most of the Tako, for instance, prior arrest records. time - which may, or mey not, be related to

United States

Phone snoopers: Big Brother not the only one listening

Staff correspondent of

The Claistian Science Monitor Washington

Snooping by spies - domestic and foreign on U.S. telephone cails continues to be an area of major concern in Wushington. Stansheld Turner, director of the Central In-

telligence Agency, says interception of private and government phone calls goes well beyond previously reported activities of Soviet person-"Gangsters, industrial spies, spies from big

and small nations can stock up an antenna and Intercept," Admiral Turner told reporters. "It's o much bigger problem than just the Soviet Embassy."

Govornment officials, Admiral Turner said, ero in the midst of a "very substantial effort" to find answers to these invosions of privacy, but the solutions are "difficult and expensive."

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had obtained the ability to intercept microwave transmissions, which at that time were used for 70 percent of all long-distance calls. Using advanced computers, the Soviets could separate the conversations and identify the

Admiral Torner says protective steps have been taken to foil such efforts almed at sensitive U.S. Government transmissions. But the problems involved in protecting corporate and other private communications, including sensitive indostriat data, are difficult.

In his first detailed meeting with the press hero since the recent reorganization of America's intelligence branch, Admiral Turner revealed that the CIA will undergo a staff cut of 800 persons within the next two years. Most of the reduction will be printered through attri-

the United States first surfaced publicly in sensitive material, counterintelligence cooper-June, 1975. Press reports indicated the Soviets - ation with the Federal Bureau of Investigation. and the representation

> serious concern with the unauthorized release of classified information by government employees. At that time he spoke of the possible seed for criminal penalties to halt the leaks. That concern, he says, has mounted since he

> took affice. In one effort to eurb losses of sensitive information, the CIA has recently conducted surprise inspections of security practices among corporations who do work for the agency. Poor practices were oncovered in a number of coses. Some lesks, euch as dieclosure in a Washing-

> ton paper that King Hossein of Jordan had received secret payments totaling millions of dotlars since 1957, hove caused "very consideruble damage" to U.S. Intelligence offorts around the world, he said. Some persons working secretly for the CIA, for example, have become fenrful of disclosure and have either broken off contact, or reduced the flow of infor-

> mnilon.
> Admiral Turner noted that the recent by a task force is to establish a new committee activities of the CIA and tha FBI.

The FBI has jurisdiction over counterintelligence within U.S. borders, while the CIA has reaponsibility outside the United States. Cooperation is reasonably good today, after sinking to a nadir during the tatter days of former FBI director J. Edgar Hoover, But better with strength in politica and mitilary matters methods citil are needed for "handing off" as well.

Five months ago, Mr. Turner expressed

Turner said.

reorganization of U.S. intolligence agencies is not complete. One other avenue being explored that would coordinate the counterintetilgcocc



Turner: 'It's not lust the Soviets'

coses from one sgeney to another, Admirs

The CIA chief was high in preise of Precident Certer's recently approved reorgenization of the injalligenca scrvices. Mr. Carter gave the CIA director full budget authority over all Intelligence operations, including those in the Defense Department. He also has authority to direct operations across the board.

But the new setup will retain the division of authority for analysis. Thus, Defense will remain the lop authority in mtiltsry intelligence, with a secondary role in political matters.

The State Department will be tops in politieal affairs, with a secondary role in economles, and the CIA will remein tops in economics,

Replanting the West's fire-ravaged forests

By Bred Knickarbocker Sisff correspondent of The Christien Science Monitor

San Francieco Ae fire fighters conlinue to battla scores of brush and forest fires throughout the West, officiela already are beginning work on tha msjor forest and range lend rehabilitation that lles ahead.

Teams of state and faderel soll scientiels. hydrologists, economisis, and timber end wild- burn neer Big Sur in Californie includes fedlife specistisis have been on the scane of me- eral land designated es "wilderness." This jor blazes to evaluate the fire damege and thraat of soil erosion. Their findings will laad lo restoration efforts that must begin immedietely if further losses are to be prevented, govornment officials and forestry experte say.

At stake ore militions of acres of wildlifa use chainsewe and other devices thare. habilat and limberland as well as voluable wolerahed creas. Once fires have been controlled, e serious threet remains from fell and winter reins that could wash eway exposed soti and ceuse mud siides.

cover that's baen removed, the greater the Velley. denger," saye Dr. Rudolf Grah, chairmen of form a new cover, those lends ere very, very The U.S. Forest Service and most stete and susceptible to heavy erosion."

the burned acreage with fast growing tye buildup of undergrowth - which some eav engrase. The seed is coated with fertilizer end courages fires. But the U.S. Park service, distributed by eircreft into the remaining which controls lend generally at higher eleveashes, which provide e helpful nutrient, ex-plains e U.S. Forest Service spokesman. This "proscription burning" under controlled condimust be done to promote quick growth before tions and also allows some naturel fires to conrein begins this Isll. Some areae in southern time burning. Colliornia that were burned last month now A 4.000-acre fire now is burning in Sequole ore being seeded.

until natural shrubs return. In northern Cel- naturally occurring fire. formle, Oregon, and Washington this will be Meanwhile, the federal-state interagency followed with replanting of the various types of thre center in Boise, Idaho, continues to direct when weather conditions are the best.

ecologiat James Agee. "Il'e nature's way of making aure there's something there to coverthe ground." So most land managere would prefer to gat the trees before this flourish of undergrowth.

More than 200 million board-feet of timber hove been lost at this writing in one Celifornie fire that has ranged over 80,000 acres near the Oregon border.

Anothar major fire that also continues to meens after the fire, mechanical methods could not normatly be used to clear debris to ellow drainage control that helps prevent crosion end facilitoles growth. But special permission has been received from Congress to

Erosion control and watershed protection is particularly important in the Carmal River Valley neor Big Sur. It le an erea that has experionced mud slidee in past years and which provides fresh water to some 20,000 local resi-"The steaper the slope end the greeter the dents and the agriculturally important Selinas

The fire situation in the West points up difthe forestry department at the University of ferences of opinion end approach regarding California at Berkeley. "Until they eprout and fire menagement.

iocal agencies work for maximum fire pre-The first step in fire rehabilitotion is seeding vention, which mesns fewer fires but heavy

National Perk. "Wa're just letting il go," says The gress helps to hold end replenish the soil James Agee of the Perk Service. "That's a

cone-beering trees that have been destroyed. thousands of fire fighters from every state in Conifar seedlings will be plented next spring the netloo. An agency spokesmen seld lower when weallier conditions are the best.

Fires colse more shrub accede to creck open
faster than normally - increesing be amount conditions had helped atabilize fires which of groundcover, aaya U.S. Park Service forast hove burned some 1.5 million ecros in Alaska.

says APS

Savs APS.

coordinating the present Somail guerrilla and enmmunications center of Asmara.

Middle East

Israel: exiled Christians may go home again

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Jerusalem A 29-year-old saga n1 Christian villagers demanding the right lo return to Itieir sucestral homes in western Gsillee is dividing Isrsel's two major political parties — the right-wing Likud bloc of Prime Minister Menahem Begin and the opposition Labor sligament.

Mr. Begin has altered his hawkish Image by aiding with the former residents of Birlm and ikrit in their campaign in move back to the two desolate sites on the Israell-Lebanese Irontier.

This was a major advance despite the Premier's atress on the need to "weigh the matter very carefully. All of larael'a previous prime ministers rejected the villsgers' case, ignoring a Supreme Court decision in their layor.

Now, not only are Mr. Begin and a majority of his Likut party in sympathy with the Christians, but the Mapani wing of the Labor party also backs the displaced villagers.

The lineup against consists at the "Lagan" laction of the Likui, a group of ex-Laborites who identify with the late premier David Ben-Gurion, and the Mopal faction of Labor, incluiting ex-premier Goids Meir.

To understand the issue one must go back to the stormy period of fsraol's war of independence, which officially began in

Birim, which was injustifed by 1,000 Maronito Christians at the time, welcomed the arrivel of largelf forces, as did ita Greek-Catholle counterpart, ikrit.

The people of Birim took pride end comfort in the fact that they collaborated with the pre-state Jewish Haganah, letting the underground unit emuggia illegal immigrants into Palsstine from Lehanon by using Birim as a way station.

In November, 1949, soon after the Israeli tekeover, the residenis were asked to evacuate their homes temporarily to enable the troops to secure the area. The two villages were promptly and voluntarily emplied, and their former inabilants heve been in exile ever since.

A promise to return

Three years later an Israeli ollicer testified in court that he told the villagers their absence would last "only is days," and that they were promised that they would return as soon as security conditions permit.

In September, 1949, Mr. Ben-Gurion issued a decree that the strip within six miles of the border was a security zone. This meant that the people of Birim and Ikrit were barred reentry.

An appeal in the Supreme Court in 1951 resulted in a ruting according to which dentat of the vittagers' wish to return to their homes was illegat. New administrative orders were promulgated that in effect reversed the Supreme Court decision, and in 1953 lhe land on which the two villages ere situated was Transferred to state control.

But the villagers refused to give up hope.

They showed fierce loyalty to life new state, serving in its rugged frontler police and volunteering for regular military service. The alternative housing provided in the Galilee village of Jiah (for the Birlm evacuees) and at Rami (for the 700 lkrit cvacuees) was regarded as temporary.

New sily found Nor were the villagers discouraged by the lact that the bulk ol their former acroage was allocated to new Jewish aettiemenis and much of the rest was turned into a national lorest.

A breakthrough come after the Lebanese civil war when israel found a staunch new aily in the Christians of southern Lebanon – members of the same religious flocks as the people of Birim and Ikrit.

The security arguments seemed less opplicable than ever and a groundswell of public opinion shifted toward the Birim-

However, there were strong arguments to the contrary. Mrs. Meir and Labor Party Knesset (Parliament) member Ore Namir, a rising woman ster in the opposition's ranks, contended that this would be a dangerous precedent and that it could spark en endless series of ciehns by other displaced vil-

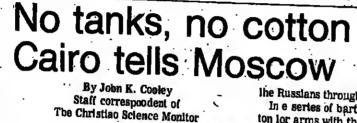
Good citizenship cited

Labor's Yossi Sarid, one of the new Perliament's most dy. namic young members, argued that Birim and Ikrit are special cases, that the villagers concerned have Supreme Court niings on their side, and that they have uncontestable records of good citizenship

There is no doubt that Mr. Begin could make political cap. tal abroad by helping the villagers win their struggle in Purk.

His course of action evidently will depend on the luiwest ation in aouthern Lebanon - whether the latest true in ment holds - end on the prospects of mollifying the opening within his own party.

If the villegers do get the green light, they will have be rebuild their homes from the foundations. Army sappers dynmited tham in December, 1951, leaving intact only the LWA year-old Jewish sycagogue at Birim (Bar-Am, in Hebrew) and the Greek-Catholic church at Ikrit.



Egyptian President Aowar al-Sadat says Egypt is suspending exports of cotton to the Soviet Union and another east European coun-resold much of the Egyptien cotton at prices ity, identified by Cairo newspepers as Czecho-

President Sadat said hs is retaliating for Soviet action to block exports of Soviet tanks and sale tary experts in July, 1972, Egypt has taken . President Sadat said hs is retailating for Sospare parts, Cairo Radio reported Aug. 15. hard currency payments from East bloc states Egypt paid in full for these in hard currency s for its cotton. But the hard currency was reyear ago, but only one-quarter of the promised tanks have been delivered, Mr. Sadat said.

Military experts think the taoks Mr. Sadat was talking about include the T-62 Soviet main battle tank, used in the 1973 Sinai campaign against Israel. Mr. Sádat has sald many limes that the Soviets refused to replace Egypt'a 1973

Egypt also uaes a Czechoslovak armored personnel carrier, the O-62, or Topas, a Czech improvement of a Soviet model also sold to lungary, Poland, and India.

Mideaat economic analysts say that if Egypt is suspending cotton exports to the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia, it must bave some allernative Western customers who pay hard

Cotton represents, in monetary value, more than half of Egypt'a exports. About 60 percent of lis colton exports baye gone to Soviet-bloc slates since the late President Gamal Abdel Nasser nagottated his first big arma deal with long-fiber vartety.]:

the Russians through Czechoslovakia in 1955-56. In e series of barter deals, Egypt traded colton lor arms with the Soviet Union and Czerboslovakia, end cotton for oil with Romania. Prices paid for the cotton were generally below world market reles. The East-bloc stales higher than they paid, but still below world markst rafes.

cycled to the Soviet Union to help service Egypt's huge arms debt, estimated at \$8 billion

In a speech July 16, Mr. Sadat told Egyptian political leaders that when Foreign Ministar is mail Fahmy recently vielted Moscow ha asked thal old Soviot arme contracts with Egypt be

The Russians eald, "No, cancel them," Mr. Sadat reported. "Everything that has passed. we [Russians] throw into the sea, and we start from scratch. Everything should be in hard currency." They also said spare parts must be paid for in hard corrency.

[Mr. Sedat's order to halt cotton shipments to the Soviet Union and Czechoslovskia means an estimated 40 to 50 percent of the cotton drop will be sold elsewhere, the United Press International roported.

[Observers in Calro aaw no problem market-

ing the Egyptian cotton, which is a high-grade.

By David Anabte

Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

By John K. Cootey

Stail correspondent of

Ethiopia is backet by the Snytel Union,

Cuba, and Libya. It also is seeking in recruit

veterao combat otlots from Greece and other

countries to fly its U.S.-mado Northrop F-5

Somali sources have charged that Israell pl-

lots and instructors are in Ethiopia, and that

up to 0.000 non-African mercenaries of un-

named nationality are en roule to Ethiopia

The Arab-tacked coalition is idoning a plu-

cers movement from Ogaden in Ethiopia's

combat plones.

from abroad

The Christian Science Monitor

New York

A negotlated settlement in Rhodesia is unlikely to be achieved without much more guar-

prominent black nationalist leaders, Joshua Nkomo. The leader of the Zimbehwe African People's Union (ZAPU) was visiting the United States after a recent aupport-seeking tour of

ity rule] can come about untess much more lighting has been corried out," Mr. Nkomo declared in an interview here.

Specifically Mr. Nkomo, in the interview, re-

manship of a peace conference. This, he said, he osserted, and went on to accuse Rhodesian would be dangerous and provoke controversy. Prime Minister ian Smith and his securily But he added that he would welcome the forces of committing such crimes to prompt Americans assisting Britain so long as the lat-

. The introduction of British or other foreign troops to keep order during the transition

stilutional multers before a wey has been tuund tu end the war. "I will not taik lor laiking's sake," he said.

went on: "That is, what to do to remove tha causes of this war . . . the constitution comes

sionaries in Rhodesia or for the recent bombing th Salisbury that killed It people. "We are lighting a war that is against military targets,"

The ultimate Arah objective is lu form a continuous Arah cnastal front from the Gulf of Athens Suez in the Horn of Atrica, including Erifrea's A strong Western-backed Arab coalition is main port of Massawa and the Inrmer U.S. Eritrean aftensive against Ethinpia. Its goat is In tigaden, guerrilles of the Western Somalia

to turn the entire Red Sca into an anti-Commu-Liberation Front (WSLF) are backed by the nist and Arab lake within three months, the mobilization of Sumsti regular lorges along the Soviet airlits to Ethlopia, ataged through well-informed Arab Press Service (APS) re- Ethiopian Irontier as far as Djibouit. WSLF militia, disgutsed es civitians, are in motinn through border areas between Djihnutl and the tted Sea coast of the southern end of Eritrea,

> The northern flange of the pincers, sdds APS, is composed of Sudanese, Somall, and dissident Ethiopian volunteers. They have joined the recently unified Eritrean Aroh Revntutionary Commund, comprising four Arichbacked Eritrean guerrilla groups.

Egypt's role in the Arah condition hacking Somalia is to provide togistical support to the nurthern pincer and moval patrols and arms south and Eritrea in its north, APS repuris in tranport in the ited Sea, On the African shore, its Aug. 15 bulletin from Nicosia, Cyprus. The the Saudi-led Arab entente siso includes Sudan, two most vital Arnb objectives, it says, nro the now Djtbouti independent regime (led by Ethlopia's port of Assab on the Eritrean coast ethnic Issae, close to the Arab statea) and the and e blockade line from Ogaden up to the Somall Republic. On the Agian store, it innorthwest of Djibouti. The purpose is to cut eludes South and North Yemen, Saudi Arabla,

Ethlopla also is having in delend itself on a third Ironi. On the Sudanese border. Ethtoplan royalists hacked by Sudanese President Julaar al-Nimeiry's government are infiltrating into Ethlopin, says APS. The ruysilsts are potentially backed by 10,000 reguler Sudanese troops. This ties down 7,000 men, or one-fourth of Ethlopia's regular forces.

Lihya, are growing increealingly difficult through Sudanese and Egyptian air space. Soviet navat inavenents in the fled Sea and Indian Ocean also would suffer it the Soviets lost their fecilities at Berbers end Chisimalo, So-

APS reports from Mogadishu, the Somall capital, that President Stod Barre ts wetching for any hostile Soviet move as the occesion to demand total Soviet withdrawal from those

APS writes that it is ironic that a regime ellied with the Soviela, Ethinpia, is lighting a with Western nirersft and equipment avainst no anti-Soviet one, Somalia, using aurloce-to-air missues and other Soviet-modo

By oligning itsell with Ethiopia, the Soviet Union has landed itself in the dilemme of aupporting o territoriel status quo established by



Av .fonn Forbes, stall certographe

coionnlism, while the Arab entente (led by Saudi Arahia) and the Wost sppear as the backer of liberation movements in the Horn of Afrien, adds APS.

As a result, sny Arab commentators, the Soviets lose credibility in Africs. APS views Tanzanion President Julius Nyerera's rocent visit to the United States and leftist Guinea Bissau President Amilcar Cabrel's trip to Ssudi Arabia as illustrating this. In the confrontation states of southern Africs, the Arab coslition and the West ere shrewdly recognizing African sapiretions against the white recist regimes, APS assorta.

According to APS, the Western Somali Liberation Front (WSLF) aays it has ebout 4,000 guerrillas and 6.000 militiamen. It claima round 2,000 Ethiopian sympsthizers.

The Somail Army, with close to 25,000 The ZAPU leader reserved his most scathing more men now that nationalist fervor is riding high over the Ogeden esmpaign, APS esttmales. . mitted to return tu Rhodesia by Mr. Smith.

Eritrean forces, funded, armed, and coordi-Calling him a "puppet," "s liar," and "sn op-portunist," Mr. Nkomo warned egainst Mr. litton, total 50,000 including 20,000 well-trained lition, total 50,000 including 20,000 well-trained professionals, eccording to the APS. Mainly Muslim defectors from other parts of Ethlopia Bishop Muzorewa emerged as Rhodesia's new add aoother 1,000, and Sudanese volunteera a

On the opposing Ethiopian side, according to "Of course, yes," he replied. The guerrillas Arah estimates, about 47,000 of the 130,000-man were not fighting Mr. Smith because he was Ethiopian armed lorces are toyel to the Marxwhite, Mr. Nkomo averred, they were fighting ist regime of Lt. Col. Mengistu Halle Maresm. lacism and racism. If Bishop Muzorewa joined Addia Ababs. spokeamen cialm an additional the other side "We would not be lighting Muzo- 100,000 in the peasant army raised by the regime, a figure tha Arab side conteste.



Prime Minister Begin off to Romania: a fence-mending trip? Special to district with formerly staunch alles of the christian Science Monitor Soviet Union like Somalia and South Yemen. The Christian Science Monitor Soviet Union like Somalia and South Yemen. The Desiler of the Christian Science Monitor South Yemen.

Packing Egyptian collon

Antouncement of Iscaell Prime Minister the Arab-farabil conflict Menahem Regin's coming visit to Romania has

that kept its diplomatic relations with Israel in-contact with the Palestine Liberation Organiza-

comact with the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO).

Is really who see Mr. Begin's Irip as a postable opportunity to mond fences with Moscow the 1967 war have been one of the most sirik major setbacks to Soviet policy in the Middle pendent foreign policy. It also has served is East, These were dramatized by Egypi'e restriction.

stilke back by a revision of their policy toward

No sale to Soviets

Menaham Begin's coming visit to Romania has
touched off speculation here that Romania has
touched off speculation here that Romania has
President Nicolae Ceausescu may be about to
make a new attempt to mediate the Arabiscerned about the stability of their special relatouched off speculation is are concerned about the stability of their special relatouched off speculation are concerned about the stability of their special relatouched off speculation are concerned about the stability of their special relatouched off speculation are concerned about the stability of their special relatouched off speculation bere that Romania is
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make a new attempt to mediate the Arabister indications given during U.S. Secretary at
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the transfer of their special relations given during U

in fact, Israell exports to such stalas as Yu. This will be Mr. Begin's second journey goslavia and Hungary have increased since the abroad since he assumed office in June. His rupture in diplomatic ties, and israeli solen-first was his trip to the United States last lific, athletic, and cultural groups (and individing month for crucis) talks with President Carter. uals) have been able to attend numerous inter-

It is partioularly alguificent that the Romaput off by the Israeli leader's avowed hawkish stance and his bitter opposition to the PLO

their having officially come out for Palestinian

The Israeli Prime Minister will be picking nians had no compunctions about asking Mr. borite predecessor, Vizhak Rabin, which was Begin lo be their guest. They could have been left in abeyance due to domestic political circuit off by the Israel labdar's avoned handles cumatances.

Mr. Begin's public stand against establish Bucharest on a reciprocal trip to the friendly

Nkomo: 'Much more fighting likely' · The need for Cuban troops or advisors.

rilla warfare. This is the opinion of one of Rhedesia's most

the Caribbean, Including Cuba. "One cannot see how that change [to major-

· Any American co-sponsorship or co-chair-

tering power.

period to majority rule. Hs called the suggestion of bringing in Commonwealth or other such troops "stupid" and "unworkable" but he ielt himself open to persuasion that it might possibly be made to work. · Ail attempts to get him to discuss con-

There is only one thing to talk about, he

· Any responsibility for the inurders of mis-

asked for personnel, he said, but edded cryptically, "If the need arises, we shall hove them." criticism for a rival black nationalist leader, Bishop Abel Muzorewa, who has been per-

"We are lighting our own war," he declared.

Cuba, like the other countries he had just

visited (Jamaice, Barbadoe, Guyana, end

Trinided and Tobago) all offered him "aubstan-

liai support," hs claimed. Cuba had not been

Smith using "that little bishop." Would the war continue, he was asked, if

leader as a result of "an internal solution". further 1.500. worked out with Mr. Smith?

trained regulars, could muster at least 40,000

rewa, we would be fighling fascism."

Americans assisting Britain so long as the line accommodations assisting Britain so long as the line accommodation assisting Britain B







national events of special interest to them in Earlier Invitation

which has been granted official recognition by Former Premier Golda Mair was the first the Romanian Government and has an office in to Romania. That was in 1972. Two years ago forman Foreign Mair was in 1972. Two years ago

fly James Nefson Goodsell

Latin America correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Panamunian-U.S. agreement over the tuture of the Panema Canal signals the possibility that a new, triendlier era in Washingion's roistions with Latia America is in the offing.

The agreement on a new treaty giving Panama eventual control of the 63-year-old waterway is costly the most important hemisphere development in decodes. U nudges askle what mony believe to be the critical impediment in Weshington's dealings with its southern neighbors.

Latin America is efearly lined up solidly behind Panama in its claim to the canal.

Washington ie not uninindful, however, that the biggeet hurdic in the whole treaty process may stiff lie ahead as the U.S. Senafe debates its rotification.

But the Ang. 10th announcement of final agreement on deialls of the document ends to years of profracted, often acrimonions negotiations over the canal issue between Panama and the United States.

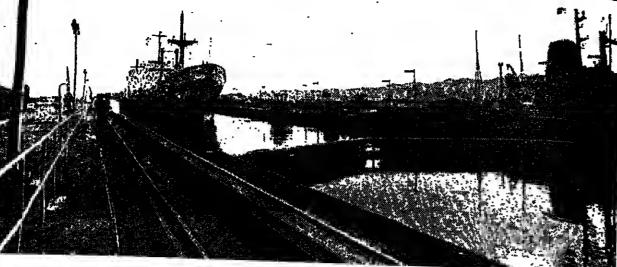
There was almost an audibia eigh of relief in the Carter administration and the Stote Department as the announcement canto, and an immediate ontpouring of praise for the treaty come from Latin American capitola.

The specitics of the treaty include: · Termination of U.S. control of the waterway in the year 2000, with full control going to Panama at that time. • Gradual Panamization of the Canal administration in the

23-year interim from now until 2000. Panamaian jurisdiction in the present Panama Canai Zone

(the 593-square-mile area along both sides of the canal) three years after ratification. • Job protection for the current U.S. work force in the zone

during the interim period and beyond. • Increased annuity payments to Panama during the next 23



Panama to gat the kays to the canal locks in the year 2000

• U.S. defense of the waterway until the year 2000 and

 Panamenian ecceptance of the canel's permaneni neutrality as well as lie openness on a nondiscriminatory basis to all nations, and permanent U.S. accese to tt.

The treaty's exact wording is still being hammared out, with what one Weshington source called "the dotting of all 'i's and the crossing of all 't's expected within a month."

Meanwhile, the details of the treaty will shortly be flashed out in simultenious spaeches by President Cartar and Geo. Omar Torrijos Herrera, tha Penamanian strong man. (The exact date has yet to be set.)

There is little doubt that some of the treaty conditions will be unsatisfactory to elementa in the Senate, while the whole concept of a treaty doing away with the treaty of 1903 and U.S. control of the 50-mile-long waterway is anotherna to meny aen-

It also grates on part of the U.S. public. A CBS News poll just issued lists 78 percent of e sampling of 1,000 citizene as opposod to the new treaty.

The Carter administration hopes that announcement of the interim period and beyond as U.S. occupation and control of the interim period and beyond as U.S. occupation and control of the interim period and beyond as U.S. occupation and control of the interim period and beyond as U.S. occupation and control of the interim period and beyond as U.S. occupation and control of the interim period and beyond as U.S. occupation and control of the interim period and beyond as U.S. occupation and control of the interim period and beyond as U.S. occupation and control of the interim period and beyond as U.S. occupation and control of the interim period and beyond as U.S. occupation and control of the interim period and beyond as U.S. occupation and control of the interim period and beyond as U.S. occupation and control of the interim period and beyond as U.S. occupation and control of the interim period and beyond as U.S. occupation and control of the interior and period control of the interim period and beyond as U.S. occupation and control of the interior and period control of the interior and p

Both U.S. negotiators of the treety, veleran diplome Ellsworth Bunker and noted Latin Americanist Sol M. La owitz, are back in Washington preparing this next stage their effort on the treaty.

Actually thay heve alreedy begun. In speeches are it U.S. Mr. Linowitz has been warning about the potential fargers inherent in rejection of the treaty. With Latin America united behind Panama on the issue, delay in eventue! rationtion or failure to ratify could result in major troubles to the U.S. in Latin America.

President Carter is aware of thia. He had it in thought deing the past month as he personelly took a hand in the negotiations, meeting with the negotiators in the While House and then sending a letter to General Torrijos.

Argument against the new Ireaty is beased, in part, on the feeling that the U.S. ie "giving up" the cenai. And in the wake of the American debacle in Southeast Acia, many people are unwilling to give up aomelhing regarded as a symbol of U.S. echievement and power. In addition, some members of the Senate see the new document as a danger to U.S. security.

But the Senate is quietly being told that, in the visw of the administration and the U.S. Joint Chiefs of Slat!, insistence upon the status quo with retention of the treaty of 1993 could prove a real threat to U.S. interests in the years ahead.

In this view, the new treety bas in it ample projection on security matters, including the provision for a continiing U.S. defense role boyond the year 2000.

Special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor Donald Cobb ae well as a Quebec and e Mon-Ottawa treal policeman. The three policemen pleaded guilty to charges ot falling to obtain a search warrant

The scarlet-costed Royal Cenadian Mounted Police, one of Cenada's few International symbols, is under a cloud of suspleion. The Mountles, who won their spurs by bring-

ing isw end order to the Canadian West a century ago, are being accused of flouting the laws they are sworn to uphold.

tarnished the torce's tmage so badly that executive mentioned it during his trial. Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau hos appointed a royal commission to investigate RCMP

A steadily accumulating pile of complainte includes the charge the Mountles ere beyond political control and must be reined in hard.

i.ast year a government-ordered inquiry headed hy Judge ttené Marin recommended sweeping changes in the way the Mounties handle internal grievances and public com-

For o time it appeared the government wruld not take specific steps to implement Judge Marin's recommendations, which ineluded establishment uf en independent polico ombudsmen.

But disclosures of recent months have convinced the Prime Minister that the parsmilitery ItCMP must be modernized into a more humane, end possibly more lew-abiding,

Specifically, the RCMP's involvement in an lliegal breek-in et the Montreal ofticea of e lettist newe agency, L'Agence de Presse Libro du Québec (APLQ) has landed the torce in

Complaint disregarded

The break-in, end a cover-up that kept the Trudeau government in ignorance of the in-

charges egainst RCMP Chiet Superintendent

before the October, 1972, break-in but were given "unconditional discharges" and spared criminal records for their part in the etfeir.

The break-in came to light only when another mountle, convicted after a bombing in-A string of allegations and court cases has eident at the home of a Montreal supermarket

Clouds of suspicion reign in the Mounties had received a complaini about the break-in at the RCMP.

> sassinated Quebec labor minister Pierre Lap- police functiona." orte in 1970.

tronically, a 1968 royal commission report on Bugging charged

The atfair caused the Trudeau government national security warned that police should not considerable embarrassment, mainly because he involved in such investigations, that a nonformer solicitor-general Jean-Pierre Goyer police security agency was needed Instead of

Canada

the time from the APLQ news agency and, under advice from the Mountles, disregard it.

"A security service will inevitably be involved in actions that may contravene the The police break-tn at APLQ has been ex- spirit it not the letter of the law," the report plained as an anti-terrorist squad action said, "and with clandestine and other activities against a group suspected of being e frunt for which mey sometimes seem to infringe on an a group whose members kidnapped and as- individuat's rights; these are not eppropriate

Other accusations against the mountles have been under investigation in four provinces where the force makes its services available under contract.

In Alberta, a judicial inquiry was told the RCMP bugged the hotel rooms of three Edmonton poltcemen who were in Winnipeg inveetigating o Floride-based midway operation called Royol American Shows.

In New Brunswick, a similar inquiry heard two mountle officers testity that their euperior, Superintendent J. B. Girous, ordered them to drop an investigation intn allegations of kickbacks by road contrectors to the ruling Conservative Party there.

In Oniario, there have been allegations thet the mountles used stolen documents from a break-in at a poor people'e organizing group to draw up a liet of civil servants dedicated to overthrowing the federal government.

And in Nova Scotla, a judicial inquiry is expected to report soon on allegations by a phyelcian who claimed the Mounties bugged his office during three break-ins.

The government, buffeted by continuing ailegations concerning the force, finally appointed Justice David McDoneid of Alberta to in-

His report, which could take a long time to prepara after public hearings, could be a turning point in the RCMP's history.

The Mounties get their man - and their day in court

Young's Caribbean mission Journey is aimed at implementing U.S. interest

in helping island nations develop potentials

For Mr. Young, the sometimes controversiel

By James Nelson Goodsett Latin America correspondent of Tha Christian Science Monitor

By sending Ambassador Andrew Young oo a to-country Caribbean mission, President Carter is attempting to redress the United States's iong-time negloci of the region.

The Young Irip, just complated, file into a pattern of growing U.S. intsrest in the islands of the Caribbean aimed at developing an overall Caribbean policy for the U.S. Other ovidenced include. dences include: • Teranco A. Todmen, the Assistant Secre-

tary of State for Inter-American Affaira and himself a native of the U.S. Virgin Islands, took part in a major Caribbean conference in Tampa, Florida, lest Juna and proclaimed Washington's interest in holping the islands out of their obvious economic problems.

Rosnlynn Cartor's two-week Lalin Anna-ican arip on suma executivity a subject of the series where she too, indigated her husband's make est in promoting good rolations with the selected and in encouraging stable development of their Now comes Mr Young who has friendly re-

lations with a number of Caribbean leaders, aomo of whom have been influential in shaping third-world policy. They include Michael Many 1. A Pulng breating new ground ley, Jamaican Prime Minister who is a key fig. ure in Caribbean politics

Not Africa alone

Mr. Young began his trip in Jamaies a natu-e White 'rai first stop given his relationship with Mr. Washing Manlay but also understantiable in light of da-rd world mates's growing importance for hemisphere councils. There also is a keen awareness in the White House and the State Department that Washing lon's daveloping outreach to the litted world must not center on Africe alone. Councills

The Jamaida stop was followed by visits to
Mexico, Costa Rica, Guyane, Surinani, Trinidad and Totrago, Venezuela, the Dominican Republic, and Bafbados

Thus, the Young Carlibbean mission is designed to not only correct a long-thno lack in U.S. foreign policy, but also to prevent growing U.S. third world emphasis from being too heavtly African oricated.



U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations, the trip has afforded him ea opportunity to prove at least in pert, for Chile's decision to abolish that ha is not "one-dimensional," as some of its powerful accret police agency. his oritios have suggested in the light of his "It is a U.S. myth," he seld in New York before undartaking the Caribbaao trip, "that I

Conference with Nkomo.

But Mr. Young broka into his Caribbean trip in Guyane Aug. 10 to confar for the first time with Joshua Nkomo, the black Rhodaelan nationalist leader, who was on a Caribbean mission of his own. Moreover, Mr. Young frequently commented on African developments during his stopovers in various countries.

that Mr. Young Feverie to his African inter Coup.

ests at avery instance.*

This criticism not with standing, the Young mission does lit into the growing Caribbean in-terest expressed by President Carter.

Mexico is a critical country because of its and disappearance of hundreds of those devast unamployment difficulties and its continuation centers, and with the disappearance of hundreds of those devast unamployment difficulties and its continuation centers, and with the disappearance of hundreds of those devast unamployment. uing economic strains, which have spawned a Human rights groups currently have lists of the border toto the U.S.

Chile abolishes secret police

By a slaff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

frequent travels to Africa and emphasis on Af- damise of the National Intelligence Directorale (DINA), including its growth into an all-powerful entity operating beyond military control Chilean aources credit United States pressure

as the key alement in the dissolution. Moreover, announcement of the demise of DINA came as Terence A. Todmen, Assisiant Sacrelary of Siato for Inter-American Affairs. was in Santiago, the Chilean capital, conferring with government officials and opposition lead-

DINA was formed in early 1974 to coordinate both military and civilian intelligance activities with the alm of eliminating possible subversion . These commeats, it was noted by Young aiet. following the military ouster of the company of the following the military ouster of the company of the following the military outer of the company of the following the military outer of the company of the following the military outer of the company of the following the military outer of the company of the following the military outer of the company of the company of the military outer of the company of the military outer of the company of t fers, came in response to specific questions of attitutional government headed by Salvador Arthur and the salvador Arthur Allande, a Marxisi who had

Disappearances listed

The intalligence apparatus quickly grew into a huge organization, employing more then Moreover, it relates to the tailing among top level State Department people that the U.S. in this dealings with Light America has two major than the country attention in the years that will occupy attention in the years arrasts of thousands of Chileans in the past bean. those datention conters, and with the deaths.

mass movement of illegal immigrants across the border into the U.S.

The Caribbean concerns Washington plannon because of the deep rooted economic difficulties most of the deep rooted economic difficulties most of the lalands tace. Almost all are experiencing trade deficits, searing thempily. The contract weeks man, and mounting population pressures.

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138 m. 1







Canada

Canadians go metric - inch by inch

Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ronth street, but the temperature sign over- available for those with older cars. head is flashing a mere 25 degrees.

But only the occastural United States tourist A national program blinks twice at the sight.

steedily metric in its measurements for the dian Government's Metric Commission. Some last Iwn years, are now well used to getting 130 areas from cookware (such as cake pans) their temperature readings in degrees Celsius rather than Fahrenheit.

By comparison with the U.S., Canada is fairly racing to join the great majority of the infready been set. world's population using the metric system with its convenient, though initially foreign,

slapped into pince over old mileoge numbers thust reckon with. on highway distance signs. Before the snows - One sees cyldence of change everywhere set in. Canadions will find themselves driving from the 25 gram bag of polalo chips to the 250

the cities. New cars as of last year are over is not all that easy. Ask how they cope "Think metric" by referring to the fronty Toronto equipped with kilometer listings on the spee- with the new temperatures, for instance and fives, the tingling tens, the thirsty thirties, and It is n warm, sunny day on a downtown To- dometer and conversion stickers are widely

It is all part of a voluntary, but definitely natanadians, whose country has been inoving tigunl program being co-ordinated by the Canato aircraft parts are to be made according to metric measurements. Dates by which about one-third of these changeovers will start have ony."

Donald E. tiuliand, co-ordinator of metric Otd stons teft - at first conversion and standards for Ontorio, says, weather reports and highway signs were sha-At the moment, for instance, all across Can-gled out for earlier action because they are ada decals with kilometer figures are being "high profile" - something every Canadian

past spent signs showing a maximum of too ki-millileter kitchen measuring eap. Yet most Ca-Some Austratian forecasters have tried to longeters an hour on most freeways and 50 in maillans are frank to telt you that the switch make it easier for people in that country to most quirkly suggest you follow their lead by the flaining forites. doubling the Celsius and adding 30 to know Similarly the Canadian Government's masroughly what the temperature "really" is (in sive packs of informational materials offer to

> Yet such conversions back to the old system about one millimeter thick and a door is shout were never what the Conadian Metric Com- two meters high. mission had in mind. From the start, the aim "It's not like studying history - you learn by was lo get Canadisns to "think metric" by put- doing," insists Mr. Holland who srgues that ting only one system before them.

insists Art Holland

As a prelude to the highway sign change Ca- It is planning and public education which exnadians were ireated not to dual perts see as the crucial elemente of going metmlles/kilometers signs, but to separate signs rle. (where the unfamiliar could be easily ignored) If there was any weakness in Canada's out. spaced a half mile or so from one another. rent switchover, "there perhaps wasn't enter Most Canadian weather reports now are given explanation of why the country is going only in Celsius degrees.

convenient comparisons, but tell you a dime is

most people don't use measurements as offen "If you go dual, all you do is prolong the ag- as they think they do. In pulling into a service station, for thethnee, he says most people order so many dollars-worth, rather than so many gollons or liters of gas.

rie," says Mr. Holland.

From page 1

*Leaders queue up for China

imports come from the United States. If enjoye a per capita gross national product of \$700. South Koreans are at \$380 per capita. Mainland China is at \$200 per capite.

Dilemma for Vance

There is strong aentiment in the United States for being "loyal" to old friends on Taiwan, But how can Washington be "loyal" and at the same time honor the Nixon promise to normalize U.S. relations with Peking? Poking regards Taiwan aa part of China. It refuses to recognize the American office in Poking as an ambassy as long as there is an American emador in Tatwan, it is necessary to derecognize Talwan to

have full diplomatic relations with Paking? Mr. Vancarnius 17, to find some way out of the dilemma.
Full and normal relations with links are per 38 desirable. China is a great power and some day may well be the third superpower in the world. Its rivalry with Moscow is a massive force for stability in the present world. It is to the interests of the United States to help Chine grow in aconomic strength and gain world stature in order that it may affectively balance oft the weight of the Soviet Union in Asia,

It is logical and reasoceble and destrable that Washington

enjoy full diplomatic relations with China. But it is undesirable . The Soviets ore technologically behind the United States and lo abandon old friends on Taiwan. All would be well if Peking would promise to seek the reunion of the two Chinas by peaceful means only; meaning no conqueat by force of Tsiwan, But the Chinese any that this would be to admit American interterence in the internal affairs of China. They would certainly nof try it now. They do not now have the military capability. China is a land power of high defensive ability, but almost no ability to project military strength beyond the coostline.

Modernization plans

But this touches the other subject that is uppermost in Mr. Vance's thinking. The new leadership of China is committed to the modernization of the Chinese armed forces. At the present mentant their equipment is about 30 years out of date. They were equipped with Soviel weapons back during the 10-year period of the Chinese-Soviel alliance, which bogan in 1950 and ended abruptly in 1980.

Since 1960 the Chinese armed forces have made do with olther the original Soviet weapons, or copiee they have developed and produced in their own factoriee. But essentially, China'a weapons are estimated by the American Central Intelligenca Agency to be 15 to 20 years behind the Soviets. And the Western European countries.

One of the major isaues in the struggle for the succession to power in China was over modernization of the armed forces. The "gang of four" campaigned for rellance on manpower rather I han on Jechnology. They contended that this was in the with the leachings of Mao Tse-lung. But Teng Hsiao-ping wanted modern weapons, both so that China might play a world role and to release manpower for industry and agricul-

Teng is back in power. The seerch is on for sources of modern technology. Mr. Vance represents the largest source of modern technology in the world. Mr. Vance is not going to Peking as a weapons sateaman. Wachington will be slow and cautious about playing any major role in the modernization of China's armed forces. Modern American weopons going le China would be regarded in Moscow as a hostile acl. But Mr. Vance can be helpful to the Chinese in their search for other sources. Not all modern technology is milliary.

And Mr. Vanco will come home from Peking with some interesting observations on the quality and behavior of the new

From page 1

*Brezhnev tones down his scolding of Carter

Brezhnev referred to a U.S. decision to allo- ons - is a key that is still not lurning. cate funds for the bomb. Congress has done so, though Mr. Carter himself has not decided high Irade barriers sgainst the Soviats - barwhether to spend the funds in full,

Given all this and Mr. Brezhnov's explicit iet more Jows emigrata le the West. That hope willingness to look for solutions if Mr. Carter is has proved vain, but reports reaching here inready to turn words into doeds, those analysis dicate the congressional mood has not see the speech as a positive Soviet gesture.

Course uncertain tlowover, they are puzzled as to where it

Congress still is in no mood to pull down riers erected in the hope of forcing Moscow to.

Further alrain in U.S. Soviel relolione is probable whenever Moscow puts on Irial three Both the U.S. and the Soviets agree that the and support to the West - Acately Shehskey to detonto - timitation of strategic weap- ransky, Yuri Orlov, and Alexander Ginsborg.

Some observers beliave that the basic Soviet dence, sovereignty, and noninterference as "a position on détente is unchanged, it is only because previous weeks had saen such o concentrust - today and in the future." This was trated stream of verbal attacks on the U.S. apparent reference to what might happen k that Mr. Brezhnev's remarks look moderale in Yugoslavie efter his passing. comparison, they say:

Committed to détente

Yet most analysts think that Mr. Brezhnev is still personally committed to detente and that he is prepared to wait in the hope that Mr. Carter might chango.

firm stalement about the need for Indepen- as the Middle East.

They also noted his condemnation of foreign (not imperialist) interference in Africa and alsewhere. He seamed to be criticizing Soviet as well as Western policias. In sum, the Tito speech is being read here as an expression of Independence from Moscow on eeveral key, is-As lor. President Tilo, analysts stressed his suea, as well as an agreement on others, such

* Whites turn thumbs down

Asked about Dr. Motlana's chargas, polica sometimes comes out as hatred of whites, and brigadier Jan Visser denied there had been any is growing especially among parents of sturalds Aug. 17. "Nothing has happened." It's ir dents. relevent what Motlans said," the brigadier tota,

mitled. But the feguey of billorness that thdy are sowing in Sowelo is incalculable."

sphero nt billarmesa among blacks, which people in Sowele."

reporters.

What apparently has happened is that some adults. This has resulted from a combination of factors—the reported police raids "It is much with the Committee of Tor have been than we can say said one black newswith the Committee of Ton have lost out lo the paper reporter). The setting of police dogs on hard-line Airlkaners: children, the domand by Sowele students that The police crackdown on black students children who were attending boarding schools may in the short term win," Dr. Molland ad away from Sewete return home.

Dr. Motlana said it is not true that students

*How does one spell 'bowler'?

There are Arabi naw mapers on the news ing and marketing men have had difficulty lo stands avery day, for And several guides to locating compatent Arabic trenslators.

London have been published in back-to-front There are said to be over 400 Arabic words

The trend to Arabic signing has been one to. Well-known Western trade oames often cso-further a commercial friendliness for those not be unchanged transplants because of a di-

Not that all this is necessary. Many Arab for sword, "sald one university professor, students, visitors or emigres speak and read "and it is important to the sense of any trans-English often the Queen's English, very well. lated passage which word is used."

from the Middle East. But linguistic experts verse megning in Arabic. Some unqualified believe things may have gone too far. Espe. British ad writers have persisted to applying chally in the print media.

Western comparative themes for direct trans-Bitterness grows

are running sowcto. But he added, "What the communities, there has been a rush by British mic culture. Sunshiner tor example, is a communities, there has detected a new aims feel. The students are another to rexample, is a companies to sall all manner of goods to stant daily threat to most Arab lives. It does sphere in billarross among blacks, which people in Sowcio."

This reporter has detected a new aims feel. The students apresent the gut feeling of Arabs, both in London and in the Middle East not have the pleasant vacation thrill concentrates the many of their advertis notation which people in Sowcio." countries themselves. Many of beir advertis- notallon which north-country inhabitants feel-

Monday, Auguet 22, 1977

financial

Africa: every nation wants an airline

Dy James II. Winchester Spectal to The Christian Science Monitor

veloping nations these days as ore loans from

the World Bank. This is particularly true in Africa where there are now 23 scheduled airlines with "active" or "associate" membership in the international Air Transport Association (IATA), which counts 108 airtines worldwide on its rolls. By comporison, to all of South America, has headquarters in Windhoek, South-West Af-IATA has only 12 active or associate members.

It la hard to tell how the Africa-headquar tered airlines are doing financially. Only three Suidwes the leader of them filed 1978 profif-and-loss results with On a percoolage basis tor increased passen-

Airways an \$816,000 net loss.

Only two of the African airlinea report carrying more than I million passengers in 1976: South African Airways, 2.9 million for a 2 per-A flag atrilne is aimosi as essential for de- ceot gain over 1975; Egypt Air, i.t million for a 21.4 percent lift over the year before.

Other leaders in number of passengers carried: Tunis Air, 809,000; Libyan Arab, 870,000; Nigeria Airways, 654,000; Air Afrique, 445,000; and Air Zaire, 436,000. On the low end were Air Malawi, with 93,000 passengers for 1976; Comair of South Africa, 53,000; and Suidwes, which

the IATA headquorters here. Zambia Airways gers, Suldwes was the Airlean leader, with a had a \$280,000 net profit last yeor, according to reported 47.4 percent gain over the previous the reported statistics, with Air Molowi listing year. Right behind was Sudan Airwaye, whose

lines reporting their passenger figuree for last Zaire was third with 34,845 tons. year, 10 had increases end three had losses.

Compared to most other world airlines carairline carried 438,000 passengers in 1978. East- standards. ees to fly 405,000 passingers last year.

a \$3 million operating loss and South African 328,000 riders in 1976 represented a 45.8 percent Air Afrique, headquartered in Abitan. Ivorv gain over the previous year. Air Malawi on the Coast, led the Africa airlines in air freight other hand, reported a 26.8 perce of drop in pas- bauled in 1976 with 75,259 ions. South Africa eenger Iraffic. In all, oul of the 13 Africa air. Airwaya was second, with 63,174 tons, while Air

Soviets not included

Overell, IATA member airlines, including rying rooghly comparable traffic loads, the 1t those in Africa, carried 83 percent of the African air carriers reporting numbers of em- world's scheduled air traffic in 1976, not countployeee at the end of 1976 all seem to have ex- tog the results from Aeroflot, the Soviet airremely top-beavy payrolls. Air Zatre, for ex- line. It does not report its statistics although it ample, reports it has 5,278 emptoyees, and the claims to be the world's biggest sirline by all

ern t'rovincial Airlines in Canada, on the other For the IATA airline members, revenues hand carried 593,000 passengers last year, and continued to increase in 1976, being estimated reports only 818 employees. Ireland's Aer Lin- at a total of \$35 billion, or 13 percent better gus, by comparison, has 5,737 employeas, and than 1975. Af the same time, expenditures were carried more than 1.5 million passengers in increasing but at a slower rale than revenues. 1976. Air Niugini, operating from Port Mor- Reports IATA: "The 1976 nel profit tor our seby. New Guinea, needed only 1,610 omploy momber airlines is estimated at 2400 million the best result since 1969."

How France gets the U.S. to buy its bottled water

Business and financial correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York In the beginning there was a volcano. Then, water flowed over gases leaking up from the volcano. The result: naturally carbonated water, which has been bottled and marketed by

the French firm Perrier since 1903. Long a favorile of Franchmon, this bubbly bottled water is now rapidly becoming one of vios joined the company over a year ago, he the faslesf growing French imports in the U.S. spent months trying to determine what niche Not only are the chic drinking it in fashionable restaurants as they elways have, but now the three possibilities. First was the \$175 million bottlod water is being sold in supermarkels as bottled water markel. Noted Mr. Nevins in a well. its sales are increasing at a rate which is speech in Fraoce, "itore [in this niche], Perbound to make soff drink producere a little rier is perceived as a unique, imported, luxury

sales volume has increased from 2.5 million bottles to 12.5 million.

ing master, Bruce Nevins, to help it crack the an interview, "If we get I percent of the mar-U.S. market. He heads up the American subsi- ket, [U.S. soft drink sales], that will do." With diary of Perrier, Great Waters of France, Inc., U.S. sales of some \$3 million he has a way to heodouartared here.

Also, there are no calories in a bottla of Per- to 1.

claim corporate officials, because it is en at- rier had not scored major gains in the past. He troclive substitute for alcoholic beverages. Ac- found that lack of availability and cost were cording lo on official with Perrier, "formerly the two major factors.

heavy drinkers . . . are now 'hooked' on Per-

 Naturally carbonated water, says Perrier, is gaining popularity among athletes. The company now is the eponsor of the Falmouth Rosd Race, the New York Marathon, the Cherry Blossom Race In Washington, D.C., and the Beverly IIIIs Marathon in California. The key to Perrier's Increased cales volume

has been its merket research. When Mr. Nethe bottled wafer could fill. He was faced with product, particularly alongside the bulk-pack-The marketing of Perrier is o classic ex- aged waters which account for over 95 percent emple of how to sell something as simple as of that market." Second Perrier could aim for the \$200 million soda-water markef: Perrier is • In the last 15 months Perrier's annual considered a good mixer. Finally, the company could aim for the \$10 billion a year soft-drini markel. The third option is where the firm has • The firm has hired an American market- decided to direct its efforts. Said Mr. Nevins in

• Perrier has relotively fixed costs. There is In France, however, Perrier has no irouble no sugar or caffeine in the product and costs competing with the soff-drink manufacturers. are contingent mainly on shipping expenses. It onlsells Coca-Cola by 2 to 1 and Pepsi by 7

To achieve 1 percent of the U.S. market, Mr. • Perrier has considerable social eppeal. Navins examined the basic reasons why Per-

Perrier marketing — from horse-drawn carts to supermarket shelves

Perrier on the beverage asses of supermarkets elgnificantly, This price slashing is still going tastand of in the gourmet foods section. He on and Mr. Navins hopes to get the retail price also moved the company eway from reliance of e three-pack of 6% ounce bottlee down to. on specialty food brokers and went to brokers \$1.29, and the price of a six-pack which has serving national chains. Both moves have been just begun to roll off the assembly lines in successful.

Mr. Nevins also began streamlining the commarket research showed that if prices were, urally carbonated weter in 218 B.C.

To romedy the siluction, he sought to get trimmed 25 percant, volume would increase Franca, down to \$1.99.

The taste of Perrier is not naw to lbe world. pany'e operations so he could cut prices. His According to the firm, Hannibal drank tha nat-

Behind the headlines, some good news for France

By Philip W. Whitcomb Special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

In the sicel industry of home; of factories oc- is perhaps the most reliable and useful in place, excelled only by Japan. France's in- in the fight to control consumer prices, cupied by belligerenf sfrikers; and of the Com- Paris.

However, beneath these much-publicized Paris Ilema, thore la evidence bf some growing eco-Economic news from Franco centers on the counte solidity. This is poloted up in statistics country a troubles. There are reports of hit recently published by the French Ministry for tions of dollars of deficits in foreign trade and "Sconomic Affairs, whose should be in the country of the cou

munisi-Socialisi struggla to take over the nine Arnong the "big six" countries of the free

Foreign exchange cross-rates By reading across this table of last Tuesday's mid-day inter-bank foreign exchange rates, one can find the value of the me-lor currencies in the national ourrancies of each of the following financial canters. These rates do not take into eccount bank

Ttie following are U.S. doflar Yakies only: Argentine peso: .0024; Australian dollar: 1.1010; Danieli krone: .1662; Italian ikre: .001180; Japanese yen: .003788; New Zealand dollar: .8880; South African rand: 1.1800 Source: First National Bank of Boston, Bosto

imports, and gross national product.

both in gross national product end to industriat parcent of the work of from 1870-78 France ranks in second it is 15.3 percent. listed at 24 percent, against 25.4 for Japan, 20.5. nual increasa of just under 10 percent accord-for Italy, 20,4 for the United States, 13 for West ing to the ministry. Germany, and 8 percent for Britain.

and imports have risen steadily.

In the first five months of 1977 exports were companies reported "no profit."

at the rate of \$62 billion per year compared Sales laxes, more easily collected, provide with the \$44 billion in exports in 1974. During 46.8 percent. Gramophone records, tapes, pho-1974. At the import-export rate for the lirst is handed over to the government.

dustry, and apparently because of the protections with 18.1 percent, and health, weltare, tion and subsidies provided by the French Gov. and amployment with 17.5 percent.

world economy France ranks fourth in the ernment and the European Economic Commuministry's lables for exports, importe (CIF), nity for French farmers, the percentage of rate of "cover" at which export income offsets France's workers engaged in agriculture is three times as great as to the United States -But when scored for rate of improvement, 11.5 percent against 3.8 percent. In Japan 12.7 parcent of the work torce is farmers; in Italy-

The French Governmeni's traditional diffi-In foreign trade France continues to hold cuity in trying lo persuade citizens to pay infourth place. The three years in the ministry's come taxes is evident in the ministry's table of table, 1074-75-76, show imports (CIF) at \$164 government revenue. Income taxes provide billion and exports at \$150 billion. Both exports only 19 percent of the total. Taxes on company profits provide 10.6 percent - over half of the

the same period imports (CIF) rose to an antographic goods, automobiles, motorcycles, nual rate of \$70 billion from the \$51 billion of and tobacco all have a \$3.33 percent lax which

five months of 1977 the deficit, will have in . The ministry's analysis concludes with tacreased from \$7.3 billion in 1974 to \$9.03 billion bles of government expenditure as proposed in in 1977. The three major sectors are Despite a steady shift from farming to in- education and culture, with 25.8 percent, de-

2.3413 4.0751 4.441 3445 4.5382 8.5960 2.1091 1,990 2.4704 4.2995 1.0561 5.002 35.8500 52.3969 15.3115 7.2596 14.5121 2.4414, 4.2492 1.0487 4.843 3883

service charges (c) = commercial rete.

'... I do understand in a way that there is a desire among black people whether they're American black or South African black to feel independent of white liberals. I well understand that.'



Willem J. McGill, Columbia Univarsity prazident, prezenting honorery degree to Helen Suzman



Helen uzman: thorn in a lion's paw

One South Africa's most enduring champions for rights is a woman not to be trifled with

By Diena Loercher Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

I am 10 minutes late for my interview with Helen Suzman, the controversial member of hile of lew the liberal Progressiva Reform Psriy (PRP) colled, "I suppose it was an accident of in South Africa. Mrs. Suzman is briefly in the 1st 1 found myself there os the only rep-United Stales to eccept honorary degrees from Hive of a party that adheres strnngly to Columbia University and Smith College (Har is of rule of law, it's one of the major vard formed the venguard last year) and as is see of our party. I don't come from a keep ringing the doorbell of the friend's spart it family at all. My background is that of ment in New York where she is staying I was thorn in South Africa of Immigrant Lith-

Finally t open the door and anter. Mrs. Suz. it all. My father's main concern was in man is on the phone and motions brusquely for giving and provide his children with edume to sit down. When she finally hangs up she Ha was not a particularly liberally observes tartly, "You ware lale so I decided to man. He made his way [in business

coma the only woman in Parliament or serve fi people in South Africa. I don't know." as the sole representative of the Progressive Suzman's interest developed when she Reform Party, her country's only liberal party, racturer in economic history at the Unifor 13 years (1961-1974) by cultivating pas 1.0f Witwatersrand in Johannesburg af-

conearnad with doing well than being liked jed" by what she learned about condi-When I esked her what she is most proud in a xisting under the United Perty, the her life she answered without hesitation. "I power until 1948. It was actuelly more think my civil-righta record. I reelly don't bloom the Netlonol Party, which has hald think t've faltered on eny issue, t'mean there gyar since end instituted what she laara lots of things t could heve done better be grentronebod icgai diacrimination in those were within my own limitations. I dist, safrica on a scala that hod never recily once support eny legisletion that I fell also experiero. All sorts of new laws were put gated the rule of law in South Africa. . . I so extratuto books to separate the races – proud of the fact that t took adventage of the atton, separetion, first called epartheid, opportunity to put forward the views of my sown as separato, which the government own party and fight the issues that should be good course because it's less harsh-sound-

Mrs. Suzmen possesses exceptionel fortitue nd eudacity. The fece is ettrective but masse and of convictions ful-woman quesilons about juggling a career and a femiliar to sell it has a band as and a family, etc. Even though sha concerns hersalf with women's issues politically, specilically with liberelizing the atrict abortion laws and reforming the recorder to the street and fair play." and reforming the marriage laws lo give equal and reforming the marriage laws lo give equal stalus to marriad white women and black women (considered minors by some tribes), she edmils. "It cen't say I've made women's she edmils, "t cen't say I'vo made women's she edmils, "t cen't say I'vo made women's "its subjvaicnt.
rights a major cause beceuse this racial thing "lally didn't went to at that time because was so overpowering."

rollicking laugh which she is confident enough

tha turn of the century and were not poitelligent, hard-working chap, but he I can hardly blama her. One does not be aparticularly motivated about conditions took her degree there in economics. ally it was white supremnoy in its origim, and now it has andod up as soparete mant with the development of indepanck.oreas in Sonth Africa."

to live in Cape Tuwn, which is nearly 1,000 on trifled lier eyes flashed mischlevously us miles from where I live, but in the end my hus-she continued, "I can be very nosty, and t can hand [a physician] was very encouraging. He be very provocative, and I gave as good as I said, 'You're ao interested in polities and you got, I promise you. Very nasty indeed somecon fly home every weekend and the children times!" She laughed irresistibly and I laughed end i stood - and won. I won the nomination

Why did she finally decido to stand? "I really didn't think I'd win thal nomination, you sec. and then I found myself lended with a baby [tha nomination]!" Sho laughed at the trick life played upon her and axplained that after she and 12 other members of the United Purty broke away and formed the Progressive Purty - now the Progressive Reform Party she found herself even more involved us the number of party representativas in Parliament was croded in tool lo one, herself.

came more and more committed by virtue of the fact that at each subsequent election I was the only one returned from my party, so had I given up, there would have been hobody to put forward the viewpoint that I felt was desperately needed in South Africa, that is a liberal

Mrs. Suzman appears to heve no regrets, ihough she did feel guilty because of her femfemily just has suffered to some extent from my being eway. t did have very adequate do- breekfast! meatle halp but it's not the same thing. Tha were kapt vary busy at school and so on, but gat home as ofton as possible, and Parliement home for the rest of the time," (Ona daughter is now a doctor in Boston and the other an art historian living in London.)

Aiso sho concades that Ihoao were difficult pectad ony spacini privileges end I certainly cans or for any other blecks for that matter.

"I don't think thay had a chance to do that Optimism tempered roelly. First of all t had a very good back. Mre. Suzman is less than sanguine about tha

are in school and they're all right.' So in the with her, sharing her pride and privately agreeing with her as I remembered my reception. But I was becoming more convinced that

> I asked if she would be willing to comment on Andrew Young's remarks quoted in e New York Post article which included this excerpt: "I understand conservatives. The only South African i can'i get along with is Helen Suzman. I can't sland patarnal liberaliam."

> "Oh sure," she answered Immediately with unfelgred willingness. "I seem to be the only one who didn't take umbrage at his remark because I do undarstand in a way that there is a desira among black people whether they're American black or South African black to feel independent of while liberels. I well under-

Met in Washington

"Well, there are two comments. First I don't know Mr. Young very well. I can only remember meoling him once and it wasn't in South Vrica, snd t think his remark rather gave people to believe he had met me th South Africe but in fact I met him in Washington isst year et breskfest, and my only comment was and sill is that I'm probably not at my best et

nevertheless I think quite inevitebly il was a uation in South Africa as an elogous to the situdisnoventage for literal really, I did my bost to siton in Missisaippi, which la, I think, the onalonly sits for five months of the year so t was bard-ayed whites in Mississippi because ha is

Americe, at icest from the mid-'50s onward, there was the realization that you could use haven'l got ony," she remarked with a wry So perhaps white liberels are not yet chuckle and addad that neither did she feel dispensable in South Africa. That is really that gard for Mr. Young. t think ha's a very in-

telligent man. , . . "

was so overpowering."

Yet for eil her toughness she is a woman of considerable charm, with an ecerbic wit and anticipates more violence unless that but not my own rollicking laure with the considerable charm, with an ecerbic wit and anticipates more violence unless added with a grin, "Of course t doe't care if the opposition says that but not my own rollicking laure with what a considerable charm, with an ecerbic wit and anticipates more violence unless and they soon of the proparing apecanes are propared apecanes.

body that controls the lives of black people areas doesn't help when more than half the population lives outside those eross. . . I don't people can't live together you separete them. But t believo we can live together so our solution is quite different. Our solution is to maiatain the geographic unity of South Africa, keep it as a multiracial country on a federal basis perhaps rather than the existing system which is centrelized government without a federal

Other major areas of inequality she cited are education end economic opportunity. For example, there are no trede unions for Airicons, who constitute epproximately 70 percent of the industrial working force, and Mrs. Suzman contends that it is the white working class rather than the white employers who are most reactionery on this score. Another major grievance are the civil righla violetions such as tha banning of people and detention without a

Another ominous sign that Mrs. Suzmen points to is "a really frightening infletion" caused in part by the oil crisis and la pert by "the increased expenditures on defanse and armements beceuse Soulb Africa now feels herself very considerably threatened because of the ovents on har borders - Mozambique, Angola, Namibto [South-West Africe] eod Rhodesla - et one time cozy buffer states which no longer exist. . . Thera's e faeling thet ona's going into a sort of siege economy end there's e war psychosia developing to some ex-

Mrs. Suzman did, however, sound one optimistic note during our interview. Although lhe country are liberals "thera ere thousands ol white South Africans who feel as I do and this is very important, I by no means want you

acquiro the United Perty" she predicted. Moreover, Mrs. Suzman showe no sign of givthey looked down on her initially for being a 'only comment I would make. I have a high relight the fight, Athough 60 and a 25-year vetwoman.

gard for Mr. Young t think ha's a very in the fight. Athough 60 and a 25-year vetwoman. they need aomeone tough like ma t'h stay

'On the other hand f don't went to be whoeled ground because of my oconomic history trein- future of South Africa. Sho thinks the country fout and I don't want envoce to say 'Whan are ing and my tectureship also helped. I was far "la building toward a more ambattlad, situal we going to get rid of the old harridan?" She

home

science

Building lifeboats for spaceship earth

Special to The Christien Science Monitor

A few weeks ago, 200 men and women, mind boggling to anyone even superfically temosity in their 20s but with a sprinkling of miliar with the federal budget, but several io selvage our planct'e future.

During the 1960s, politicized ynuths protested social injustice in the atreete, but this gener- Hole, Messaebuscits, who described a dwelling ation of American idealists gives bumenitar- self-sufficient in food and energy, approtanism a distinctly environmental tint. They prietely called "The Ark." believe our society squanders energy, resources, and people, and that it something isn't complished, were just as committed. Fred done quickly, the world's politiciana will find Molner, for example, quit his job as director of

chough food, resources, and renewable energy me to build a similar house for them, t will, I to go eround if we use them efficiently, end might make e business out of it." that individuals cen solvo global problems outsido the institutional straitjacketa of govern- degree et Southern tilinola University thia menta and corporsilons.

nunl aymposium for global planning fethered in work." lie's determined to dasign alectronic 1969 by architect, cartogropher, end ongineer- devices to help the blind "see" and the deaf

"We sre in a revolution," Mr. Fuller said in Dan Kimball wasn't challenged by the curone of his lectures. "If it atays political and riculum at Minnesote Community College. goes bloody, tt'e all over." His goal, indeed the Now ho is working with e friand to create a goal of World Game, is to keep that from hap-new concept in clothing - "different skins for

How? After 50 years as a global trouble. Fred, Tom, end Dan are products of an afshooter, Mr. Fuller realizes thet even the best fluent suburban educational system that emideaa must walt their time lo come. He pro- phasized creativity and self-satisfection in posea creating "ortifacts" - prototypes, plans, work. As such, they ere a microcosm of simdesigns, and etrategies - thet will wait on a liar minds ecross the county. A Gallup poli esmetaphysical shelf until the crisis hits and the timates that between 5 million and 6 million

beiter, but in essence World Gsmc participants sre seriously considering the prospect. are building lifeboats for spaceship earth.

The Idea of technology deployment and plan-Philadetphie clary plenning es a cottage industry is a bit gray heeds among ihem, met in Philadelphis speakers provided living proof that it works. Perheps the best example was John Todd, director of the New Alchemy Institute in Woods

Many of the participaots, elthough less actlicmselves with far too many crises to juggle research and development for sn Ohio chem-with. More important, they submit that we heve not dropping oul," he seld. "If anyone wents

year, but la not sure what job he wants: "li'a They mei et World Geme '77, the eighth an-

pening. Technology, properly mobilized, cen different weather conditions you carry with

power structure has oo choice but to listen. If Americana have elready opted for more aelf-

The tide has begun to turn. For the IIrsl time, World Game extended its progrem beyond the one-week educational symposium. Participants could enrott in any of 12 taboretories, which included a survey of world shelter needs, a atory of reneweble energy resourcee, end the application of microelectronics to home energy.

Most of the laboratories will funnel informetion directly into Mr. Fuller's globel dwelling unit project, a home enclosed in one of several exciting varietions of his geodesic dome. The dome will hervest enough wind and soler cnergy to bo self-aufficient, and can be mass produced at incredibly low cost - \$2,000 for e 20-foot-diameler aluminum structure. The ectual tiving units will be easily repleceable, so the isteat technologiee cen be continuously utti-

The entire unit will be designed for easy disassembly end transport to anywhere in the world, a specification growing out of ever-accelerating mobility.

A prototypa will be constructed in Californie this aummer, and seconding to Mr. Fuller, should be ready for public unveiling sometime in the spring. Initial accaptance, he feels, will come in urben cantars in developing nations. He describea lhe global dwelling unit with

Immense excitement, obviously considering it a fitting culmination to 50 years es e planetery problam solver.

If auccossful, the globel dwelling unit will change lhe structure of the world housing industry end have en even greatar aymbolic impact because it was conceived and executed outside the orbit of government and industry by a group of "little people" who saw a problem and solved It.

Photographs help in tracking whales By Douglas Starr humpback whales summer in the food-rich in photos."

end mating grounds, 2,000 miles apart.

The whale - a female humpback - wss fire! North Allaniic. seen in August, 1976, off Nowfoundland. She was aeen again in March, swimming with a fin, says Dr. George Nichols, captain of the young celf 60 miles north of the Dominicen Re-

Identifying the whale strengthens theoriee ebout the humpback's migration routes. Deter— According to marine biologists, photograph— grate distances, mining these routes is important in projecting ing whalas represents a new, harmtess way to

Without migratory studies, researchers might overestimete the whala population, counting the same individual several times in different parts of the world. Since the International Wheling Commission sots kill limits based on population sizes, an accurate count lowers tha chance of overkit.

The Christien Science Monitor ribbean where they mate and give birth. more than 120 whale talla lo help observers de-

For the first time, marine biologists have the Caribbean with others in the researchera' ,before. spotted an individual whale in both its feeding flics, it was determined that sha was the aame whale seen seven months earlier feeding in the

> earch ship owned by the Massachusetts-based Ocean Raseach and Education Society.

Some wholes display markings that biologists say could serva as "fingerprints." Humpbacks, for example, have distinctive bisckend-white-patiernad talls, as well as dorsal fin shapes, which identify individuels,

"The differences ere subtla," sayd Dr. Ste-

Boaton By comparing photos of the female seen in

"We identified her by the notch in her dorsal Regina Meris, a 144-foot square-rigged re-

study their habits.

termine if wheles they sight heve been seen

Previously, marine biologists relied on whale hunts or tagging to eludy the enimals. Biologiste uaed "discovery tags" - metal tubes fired into the enimal - that were leter "discovared" whon the whales were killed and processed. More recently, biologists have axperimented with radio transmiltera, but they find that the devices fall off wheles that mi-

"We're atill trying to develop an effactive beeper," Dr. Nichols aaya. "But at beat they last only o few monlbs."

Dr. Nichola notes that it may be possible to identify whales other than tail-patterned humpbacka by sight, "Sperm whales may heve characteristic scar pattarns," he saya. ason on population sizes, an accurate count von Katone of the cotiege of the Atlentic in all the barnacla patterns and callosites [small Researchers believe that North Allantic Bar Herber, Maine; "But they show up nicely bumpa] on right whales."

Einstein: right again

By Repert C. Cowen

One of the more perplexing upshots of Einstein's relalivity licory is the prodiction that moving clocks run slow. To

put it another way, it there are two twins particles. Earlier low-speed tosts of the said one lakes in the lakes are two twins that the particles are low-speed tosts of the particles. Earlier low-speed tosts of the said one lakes in the lakes in the lakes of the particles. Earlier low-speed tosts of the particles. Earlier much younger depends on the speed ch a thing contradicts common

sense." In fact, it's so outrageous even physicists have sometimes found it hard to swallow. Yet the prediction has worked when put to a test, at loast to within the accuracy of the experiments. Now a new test of the "twin paradox".

at CERN (European Conter for Nuclear Rosearch at Goneva) has increased that accuracy a hundredfold - and Binstein wins again,

In this case, the twins were not people. They were subatomic particles esiled muons, created with CERN's accelerator with 08.94 percent of the speed of light. speed muons lived some 29.33 limoa

longer than do muons at rest, which last about 2.2 millionths of a second.

This is the most accurate lest to data of relativisite ilme dilellon using elementary particles. Earlier low-speed tests of the

Research notebook

OERN experiment increases that pre-cision to 0.1 percent, according to CERN's report in Nature (July:28)

One reason the twin effect seams pare doxical is that II depends on reletive motion, (This is different from Einstain's olher time prediction, namely that clocks run slower whon gravity is stronger.) Clorks on a spaceably inoving steadily relotive to you would seem to you to run more slowly than your own clooks. But, to someone on the ship, it is you who would appear to be moving and your clocks that would appear to run more slowly. How

then, critics heve asked, can the twins tell which one really took the trip? Wouldn't lhe twin on board the ship think ha stood sill while Earth moved reletive to him? The answer is that the traveling twin

dottemover of the particles at rest they are subjacted to forces and accelerations not experienced by the twin or particles left behind: There is no ambiguity as to who took the journey and, thus, no puradox, .

Nevertheless, the notion of time dilation does jolt our "common sense." Einstein's biographer Banesh Hoffmann has seid, "It is difficult to think of env aspect of Einstein's theory of relativity that, over the years, has given rise to more sound and

fury," oven among physicists. Einstein himsalf felt driven to that theory and its "outrageous" predictions by tha pressure of physical facts. Ha once and he felt "obliged by the facts" to bring our concepts of time and space down from the Olympus of the absolute "In order to adjust them and put them in a serviceable condilitoo."

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How to do a lot with a lot less

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By Marityn Hoffman Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitar New York

Ann Heller is a young New York designer who knows a fol about putting a room together on a very slim budget. She's had lots of practice. As a magazine editor, she decorated, for public consumption, vie the printed page. Now head of her non design firm. Ann designs, in Brooklyn, Mrs. Heller, ASID, is contributing her ideas to both companies and individuals and proving every day that well-chosen color, / a walf-hung shelf or two, and walfpaper can go a long way toward making a room look "hirnished" and attractive.

Her historid, Bob, a former theater set designer, is now business manager and partner in her design firm and helps her operate two deearating shops as well.

Both the Hellers - now parents of twn lively youngsters - know about the drametic impact of color, and the tricks in creative visual ef-

In the room decorated for J. Josephson Wall Coverings, Mrs. Heller lliustrates how to give your living room e focal point if it has no fireplace. Here, she hangs a console shelf on e long, unbroken wall, grouping on and around it favorite objects. And she "anchors" the furniture errangement around lt.

Two feeing love seats ere covered in brown and while cotton print, and the grean and white vinyl wallcovarings and colton fabric on the stools are malched. The room la done solaly in shades of warm green, white, and brown, end offers a proclical arrangement of lurniture for a very small space. A wing chair is drawn up to a white vinyl parson's table thet backs one of the loveseats and provides desk or study spece es well.

For meximum decorating effects, use wallpaper, Mrs. Heller suggests. A foyer doesn't need much cise, she points out, if it is papered, Heng a shelf ebout 30 Inches by 12 Inches and put e mirror of proportionate size ebove tt and auddenly the space is "decorated."

She believes in coordinated fabrics end wallpepers for living rooms because they quickly fill up" a room with both color and pattern. Such a room can stand sparse furnishing for quite a long time becouse it instantly appears more complete than it actually is.

In dining rooms, Mrs. Heller often installa a

decorative moulding as a dado or chair rail, skirt - you can make it even more appealing. for enough towal rods, or the onea you have papering ebove it, and painting the wall eree below a color thet coordinetes with both paper

In children's rooms, she frequently leaves the walls plain, but wallpapera the ceiling, in-

atcad, in bright, cheery patterns. Here ere a few more of Mrs. Hetler's instant

tricks that she has found useful: Sterting with an old, perhaps odd-size end table, purchase e 30-inch circle of plywood from a lumber yard or building supply center as a top and meka e 90-inch round cloth thet will cover it to the floor. A skirted table brightens up any room. And by borrowing from the fashion world the idea of the layered look -

that is, by adding a contrasting throw over the

Console shell gives focat point to room with matching uphoistery and wall coverings in green, brown, and white

• If there isn't wall epece in the balhroom space.

in e femily room or e den, use e dining or the welt.

• Personalize e cotorful window shade by painling a picture on it, stenciling your child a name on it, nr applying cut-outs from wallpaper or febric.

• Personalize e cotorful window shade by ladder the height of the room, paint it, and inalali it neer the lavatory, etteching to the per or febric.

In one of her interior home designs, Ann game or coffee table es e photograph album by Heller profitobly used space at the and of a grouping snapsbots on the table and then covering them ell with a querier-inch sleb of glees installed file storage boxea which she papared with the same vinyl wall covering as she used • To double the width of a nerrow living on the hallway walls. She then pisced e glassroom, mirror from floor to ceiling e section of topped table to serve as e desk, and with it sha one of the long walls; buy or construct e par- teamed e decoretive antique chair, of proper son's lable end cover it with walipaper; cover e height and comfort. The glass and metching pair of benchea in the same pattern end place wall covering added as little bulk as possible to them under the table, in front of the mirror. a small aree, yet provided a prectical use of

Couple opts for time with young son, over money

By Petricis L. Dombrink Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Oakland, Colifornie "A baby isn't e baby vary long," lamented Charlotta Rapporl, glancing over to wetch toddlor Joshua maneuvar about the wood-paneled toom i "It you think it's important to particl, paic in his growth, you'll do it - but you have to sacrifice something, t'd rather it be my money Ihan my time with Josh."

ings at an Oakland alementary achool. David, dared enough to accept their innovative plan. an attornay, spenda afternoons with the San . For David, the route to this aftered life-style. Francisco Legal Assistance Foundation.

ona poroni, but a delight for two." Full tims on job

Whon Joshua was born, David had the long, appearances. full days of a full-lims lawyer. Charlotts and Job hunting began taken a leave of absance from full-time teach. David sought elsewhere for the ideet parting to devote, all her attention to Jeahue. Total time arrangement. He found it with the Legel motherhood was "fine at the beginning." Char- Assistance Foundation, where he provides lelotte recalled hore recently, "but after six gal services for low-income ctients otherwisa" months I felt o very real need for outside in unable to obtain such assistance. He works 25

teered her sarvicea. "Bul I kept boping a part-time teaching job would materialize," she ed-

It wea then that a former colleague suggested that they shere one full-time teeching position. "It was the parfect solution," sald Charlotte. "We drafted a proposal outlining tha Since Oakland does on-site hiring, we hed to seek out a principal who was recepliva to our Charlotte and David Rapport, that led tham to School, bought the idee for a third-fourth grade plan." Mre. Mary Metcalf, principal of Whittian split financial responsibilittles and the care of combination. Charintie has nothing but praise Iheir son. As a teacher, Charlotte works morn- for this administrator who cared anough and

was less smooth. He was working in the state "We decided that both parents should raise a ottorney general's office when he requested a child in his formative years," expising Char- cut in hours; ("I wanted lo be as much a part totte, "Assuming the whole job is a burdan for of Josh's life as Charlotte wes.") His omployers refused him, olalming higher overhead costs and his supposed inability to make court

workers' children ebout the office, When the Repports' schedule gets tight, David simply brings Joshua to work with him.

Employers have treditionally disliked partlime work arrangemente, festing that they wouldn't get their money's worth. Such is not the case with David Rapport. His employers feel thay are getting the better perf of the deal — they have David five hours per dey, with high levels of energy and output. They are so satisfied with this arrangement that they have But opulence is relative, as David sees it. hired another experienced lawyer on e part- "Though our way of life isn't considered opulime basis end plan to conflow this trend,

sate themselves for jobs they hate, but ulit- we have an obligation to othere." mately there is no compensation, I don't feel 1 The unsolved quandary owe myself envilling. I don't dread Monday Ecological and ideological considerations are montings; I like my job."

Specialities only

shown "absolutely no negative reaction."

volvement." A private counseling canter near hours a wock, eppeoring in court when necestime for reeding, gardaning, playing the plane, dilemma."

her home needed help and Charlotta volun- sary. The organization is "fairly loose," ec- and David, who also is daveloping new ekills. cording to David, and occasionelly there are At the moment, cerpentry end gardening to balance the mental gymnastica of his legal work. The couple haven't aecrificed material comfort, but they are learning to live with less. David points out, "It was o conselous and definita choice to make less then our potential. It's not necessarily a lifetime choice, but it's what

we want now and it's right for ue.". Charlotte emphasizes thei it was 'a lifastyle decision. We aren't eiming for accumulated savings and an opulant life-style."

lent bere, it is to many others throughout the "Money is time," philosophizes David. "I world I genuinely believe that we Americans could either make monoy or have time. I want have an obligation to live low at this point. We the time. A lot of people nead money to com- consume so many of the world's resources that

> strong motivating forces for the Repports, but David admits to being nagged by ambivalence.

"At times I feel that you can get consumed by Charlolle is equally onthusiastic about hor your work, becoming e sellout end nevar reealtuation. She teaches her epecialities, than re-uzing your full potential as a human being. mains for e 90-minute period overlapping her Work con leeva you without time for meanco-worker's time. Studenta tove the edded at ingful relationships in your life. Other times I tention end, understandably, parents heve feel that your own profession deserves your tolai effort. I don't see myself ever deciding that Charlotle cites other personal advantages - issue. I don't think there is a solution to that



HAR CHARACTER OF THE PARCE.

people/places/things

Ife is one of those tall men whn stand like redwood frees - you look up and up at them, wondering at their visible strength and solidity

and a certain enduring quality. Arthur Miller, Pulitizer Prize-winning playwright, author of "Death of a Salesman," and "The Crucible." has been called one of flils century's three grest American dramatists, slong with Eugene O'Nelli and Tennessee Wil-

As he strikes scross the room it is clear that no camera - sven the expert lens of his photographer wife, Inge Mornth - has ever cought him. Two dimensions won't do it. It is not just his height, which is considerable, or the big, lanky frama. It is the absolute sureness with which he moves and talks. He is the most sestiracted the most insecure of stars, Marilyn Monroe, his second wife.

Ite sits down on a gold print couch in his Wotorgate Hotol room and stretches long legs Heard around the world scross a coffee table. He is wearing groy and

Brofliers pink, open at the neck, hlack sox, brown losfers. flis skin is tonned the color of teak, and there are paint amudges on two of his long fingers from repainting s boat. (The handshake, incidentally, is wince-strong and

His eyes behind dark-rimmed gissses are golden brown, heavy-lidded but quick. Two sets of double lines like quotation marks frame a wido mouth. Ills hair curls, in the humid Washingion air, ranging from gray lo white. The voice is a big surprise - it is a tough, born-in-Brooklyn voice, deep, graysly, full of authority, like a police sergeant'a. And it says some of the most unexpected things.

On the artist in society: "Ills nature and I could almost say, his function, is to be the party of the opposition. Power is the most dread disease of mankind and always has been. il disfigures sycrything . . . and the people who possess it. And I think the artist is that fool who takes on the lask of correcting power and defending the truth against it. It's the old failure of speaking truth to power. That's why they're hounded in places where there is not a legal hedge around power. One of the first Ihings they do is attempt to use the artist as s voice of power, to co-opt him.

'I think that you don't take seriously any art that's not deating tinally with whether we -are doomed or not."

Mr. Millar's newost play, "Tha Archbishop's Colling," is about a dissident writer in an unnamed East European country. In it the govornmenf savesdrops on tha writer's life (through a bugged chandeller in the celling) and tries to force him to renounce his writing. or lits country. "The bug is always warning you to ndapt or to die," ho explains. The play, which previewed hore at Kennedy Center to bad reviews, is on the Broadway agenda of productors which had statement to the little and the statement of says he will use this summer to rewrite "Cen-ing," which deals with one of the themes most

Important to him in his writing and life.

"My concern," he explains "is only symbolically with Eastern Europe — that's where the whole thing has been perfected in our time, as well as in places like iron and the dictator ships of Latin Amarica. But we clearly cantelly places with Marica. close with Nixon, who except for a piece of tape on the door discovered by a lowly amployes, would have gotten away with this thing [Waisinglis]. And maybe we would never have recovered. You know, you have to recover in

"God was watching the country when that

ARTHUR MILLER

The playwright as white knight

As articulate in real life as in his prize-winning plays, Miller reflects on the abuse of power as the dragon at which his lance is almed.

much to destroy the fatth of the people in one snother. This is the big crime of those archbishops' cellings. Finally nobody knowa who's cure of men, and it is easy to imagine how he speaking for what. And even people of good will aren't sure of their own emotions anymore, they're so busy editing what they say."

The esrefully hulfed words of this man have white whipcord trousers, a shirl in Brooks been heard around the world - from "incident st Vichy" in Paris in "The Price" in Moscow. lle diseusses that writing: "I write often about situations of people who are different from my own situation - about the waisrfroni ("A View From the Bridge") about 17th-century New England ("The Crucible"), about a New York City policemsn ("The Price"), shout numerous different kinds of people, cowboys in the West (his film "Tha Misfita").

In fact, he has also tried nearly every form except poetry: collections of short stories (like "I Don't Need You Anymore"), a nove ("Focus," about anti-Semitism), s musicsi comedy and lyrics ("JP from Paradise." an experimental theater production at Kennedy Center this summer), as well as the plays which have garnered the Pulitzer, two Tony Awards, two New York Drama Critics' Circla Awards; and the Gold Medal for Drama from the National Institute of Arts and Letters.

They really don't. The words simply provide a fundamentally, the Bible, which I didn't really very primitive connective tissue. . . You gel to learn till I was an soult and stated don't hear much, watching. It's a bit like a reading it as a literary work. And it's really dresm . . . dresms are the art of the deaf and less as a religious document that it permeable f think movies are like that. . . . "

("Honors st Dawn," a 1936 college production), Arthur Miller still finds writing to be hard moralist than anybody else. ... Finally in work - in Homingway's description, "as hard only interested in the morality of life and as quarrying rock." But he says his lechnique death. I call bad or lry to tame in mysell what-Is simple: "I work every day and then I tear if up in the evening, most of the time. ... It's extremely difficult. And there are many days when one can't hring oneself to do it." The only compensation, he says, is finding out what feeling within himself erested the story. "You suddenly discover why you're writing this story, and if you do come across the resson in terms of the characters and people, it's enor- ever seems to be life-destroying, and what mously ... [he pauses, smiles]. You get a big seema to enhance life. . . I feel positively in charge out of that."

in his new play Mr. Miller says he's asking the same question "that anything else I've written asks, and that is finally, what is the irjudgment and a decision based on anything rabel from one of Franco's prisons.



His words—unexpected; his voice—tough, gravetly, born-in-Brooktyn

olher than egotistical demands? Can II project values anywhere, resily? "

There is something Old Testament about he face when he says these words - the san marble look of Michelangelo's Moses. The noted thester critic Harold Clurman says the "Miller is a moralisi" and that his plays "speak with the voice of conscience." What are the roots of that morality?

me and more as an ethical and pocile on Mdre than 40 years after his first play struction."

Still, he says, "I don't find myself more at a

'The artist is that fool who takes

ward," And he notes, "I think you don't lake seriously any art that's not dealing finally with whether we sre doomed or not.".

In "Death of a Salesman" Mr. Miller says of the life and death of his tragic "Everyman" Wille Loman, "Attention must be pald." In his reducible man, persoo, shore of all his social own life as well, Mr. Miller has paid that sites input? . . . Is there a human soul? . . . Is tion; a former president of PEN, the interthere anything secred or hely, or - what's the word? - dutonomous, capable of making a release of the Spanish-French playwright & .

The night before this interview Mr. Miller ; nad been up till midnight in New York at PEN meeting, deciding how to help 150 Cred writers, painters, and editors fired from the jobs in an apparent attempt to drive them from the country. Mr. Miller shrugs when asked about his involvement. He says, "I fee from these roles." But he admits that "I terded to get involved where there was a me and a vacuum which nobody else seemed able or willing to till. I've gotten involved where, i I walk away, I feel that literally no oncest will do tt. And If nobody else did it, somethe would go down who needn't have gone down but for a helping hand. : . ."

Always articulate

Mr. Miller is not one of those writers who finds it impossible to communicate of the typewritar. He is articulate about everything from TV violence ("Violence is the last refug" of acoundrels") to rock ("I can't take it very long) the sheer repetition of it all wears down my head"), to Richard Nixon ("He is the lots triumph of adspiability. Nothing is left of him. He is pure adaptation ... see, Willis Lopian has a lot of that in him. Maybe that why 1 feel familiar with it.") .

Grace Stattery) also talks about wat hads a marrisga together; "It's a bit like asking what holds a person together. Forget the marriage. Peopls who remain married ... hava a coherent arrangement inside them-

The one life he's tesding now is a country life in Connectiout, with his wife fngs and their daughter Rebecce, 14, a life that includes working his land ("keeping the woods up"), de. signing and making furniture from the barned of old chestnut, oak, pina, and cherry he has there, playing tennis, riding a bike, occasion ally dishing into the favorita French herbed chicken casserole his wife makes, and willing away all day in a studio 100 feet from the house. At pight, of course, he tears it up

"I had a rather ambiguous upbringing in that respect. On the one hand nobody in my family prayed at all but on the other hand they regarded themselves as orthodox Jews Ihink that somehow through the epidermis sbsorbed the Biblical Ideology which I'd been fetinw [security guard Frank Wills] decided to screenwriting, with its emphasis on the visual: struggling sgainst most of my life, and enjoy "In the movie, the words don't mean much. Ing at the same time. So I think it came out of

> on the task of correcting power and defending the truth against

> > Stepping aboard an airplane is easy. at 2,500 feet,

By Lyode McCornick Sisff writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Stepping out

Orango, Massachusetis From 2,500 fset up, the New England countrysids looks the way it is supposed to. Small villages and farms nestled into cozy valleys: rolling hills covered with a lush springtime carnet of green trees.

But this visw had something different - silones: no mulfled rost from a plane engine, no tiny window to press against for a better view. And thore was no place to put my leet. They

just dangled in midair as my psrachuta eaaed me groundward. The feeling of physical freedom combined with the panorama was both exhilarnling and tranquilizing. The only reminder of gravity was a slight but steady pull on the

jumped, the nonchalance and confidence I dis-

A wispy rationale

Walling my turn in that tiny, noisy plans, it suddenly occurred to ma that I didn't really know if the chute would open. The instructor had sold it would, and the four of us had belloved him. This sauned a rather wispy ratiotiale for jumping out of a plana. But the command to jump cama, and f jumped. . . .

While the popularity of skydiving has not brought any scenss that resemble a remaka of . the movie "A Bridge Too Fst," in witch some 10,000 paratroopers dotted the sky, the United States Parachuting Association (USPA) sayathe sport has grown by leaps and bounds, par-"Ucularly over the last three years. A USPA official astimates that around 7,000 people a year are taking first-jump courses through 500 USPA member clubs across the United States.

Parachute, Inc., with schools here in Orangs, Massachusetts; Lakawood, Naw Jarsay; and Elsinore, California; draws shout 3,500 people to first-jump courses each year, says William Mehr, director of the school at Or-

Parschute, Inc., has offsred courses for years and developed perachulas with more control for the jumper. Experts say that equipment advances in the last three years have brought significant increases in first-time

When you talk to Bill Mehr shoul the firstjump course, he quickly enswers the question you hesitate to ask: "We've never had a fatal-Ity on a first jump." I didn't ask about second jumps because I didn't plan to make one.

ments of terror. I was last to jump in our class plunked down my \$76, and suited up in covsrails, boots, and helmet - all provided by the school. Second, third, and so forth; jumps cost played during ground instruction symporated by \$19 at most, depending on how much of this equipmont you supply.

The next hour and a half was spent in a recf technique is assontially keeping your feet classroom tearning about parachutes: how together and collapsing to the side and track-they open, and what to do if they don'f. The ward.

main chute straps to your back and a reserve and out in the sky. We look a six-passenger huckles to your front: the trick is learning Norseman, a transplanted bush plans from chute falls. Sixteen seconds clapse between Alsako, which the pilot described to me as "esplane and ground, if no chute opens - with you sentially s flying garbage truck." I thanked him for the ancouragement.

in a nearby hangar sat a larger twin engined Beechcraft plane, capable of lifting 10 sky di-About 45 minutes were spent on emergoncy vers to 10,000 feet. From that height, they have about 50 seconds of free-falf, enough time for procedures and the other half of the class on

The most critical time in the jump is the Nobody gets pushed

Ready, get set

when and how to open the roserve if the main

We listoned very closely to reserve chute in-

first six seconds. If you do not feel the opening

shock by the sixth second, you pull the rip

cord on the reserve chute, Sinco glancing at

In the classroom the four of us did this in

oull ... or forget to pull. An eight-foot static

line attaches the chute to the plane and pulis it out sutomatically when you jump. It takes at

least three jumps before the instructors will even think about letting a jumper pull his (or

her - increasing numbers of women are sign-

The next 11/2 hours was spent learning to jump out of a plana, practicing on a wooden

mock-up of the door of the plans we would be

jumping from. The jumpmaster gives thraa

commands. "Sit in the door" (legs dangling

out), "Gst ready" (stand on the small sisp out-

aids the place, crouched, facing forward), and

We also learned how to land, You

ing up for the coursea) own ripcord.

"Go" (no explenation necessary).

Form counts in tree-fall

maneuvering, wind speed, and lecliniques.

For three times, it's automatic

resching a speed of 127 m.p.h.

The jumpmaster made it clear beforehand that "nobody gets pushed ouf of the piane. I'll say 'Go,' and if you haven't jumped after about your watch is out of the question, you count 30 seconds I'll say 'Go' sgain, If you still don't jump, I'll lialp you back in the pisne and we'll the six seconda out loud (preferably shouting

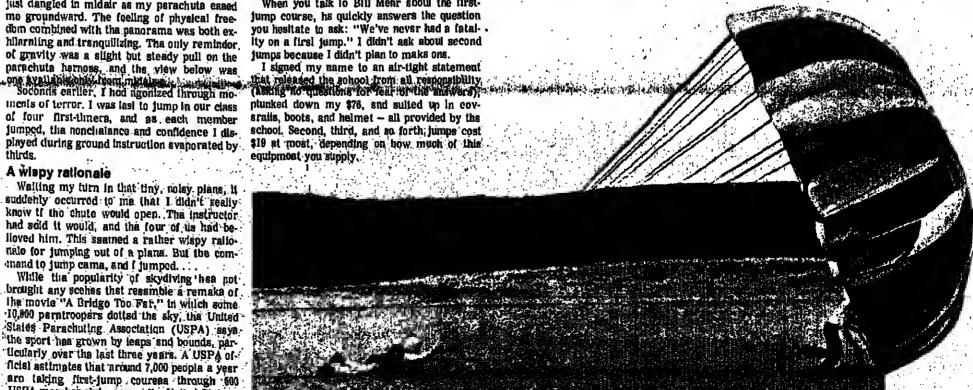
The entire courso reflected this attitude. The instructors are comfortingly thorough and willing to answer any questions and calm any unison several times. Wa falt a bit foolish at fears. Thay make sure that each individual unfirst, but that quickly wors off. At 2,500 fact derstands the techniques. At lasst two people check each parachute and harness. For the main canopy, there is no ripcord to

But the reassurances somehow stayed on the ground when the Norseman lumbered into the air. My turn came around, and I was frankly terrified. I jumped on cus, however, and "whoom," opening shock hit before I counted

The fright vanished, replaced by a feeling of pesceful other-worldliness. Earth sprawled below, no more real than a picture postcard, its problems reduced to the substance of the clouds on my right. I falt completely disengaged from the rules of both man and physics. The wind was soft as a cat's paw, brushing past my face and blowing me gently across the landscaps.

Camping, sailing, flying: they may gaf you away from the humdrum. But this la away

We practiced the correct free-falling form, a spread-esgled arch that keeps you falling face The crackling of a small radio strapped to my reserva chufs broke the trance, and the down . . . Instsad of backward, sidaways, or in ground crew guidad me to the target - a bowl of aand 200 yards to diameter. Two minutes ground at eight miles an hour, about the same and 30 seconds after jumping I landed without speed as if you had jumped from a four-foot a hitch. I got up grinning ... ready to go platform, which we did several times. The cor- again.



The ultimate get-away-from-it-all spot

San Francisco

Staff correspondent of

The Christian Science Monitor

At one time, Alcatraz Island, the maximum

security federal prison that is rusting away on

22 acres of oblong rock to San Francisco Bay,

was as difficut to penetrate as a piece of rein-

Il was a super cage for super criminals -

once holding such names as Al Capone, Ma-

chine Gun Kelty, and Hoy Gardner, the last of

Today the Notional Park Service, Depart-

ment of the interior, will take snyone on a

two-hour tour of the Island and its hulldings, in-

cluding a round-trip boot ride, for \$2. After-

word, guides, one of whom is a former manute.

will suggest that you write your rangressman

and tell film what you think should be done

The most frequently board suggestions are

to make it lata a full-time tourist resort or a

West Coast Concy Island, it now is part of the ..

Golden Gate Recreatinn Area, administered by

the National Park Service, However, whether

Alcairaz la a legitimata historical park aroa la

the subject of debate among park sarvica offi-

Guides any some solution will have to be

found within five years, when the decaying .

buildings probably will have to be shut down to

island's 600 toilets still work.

Trip seems long

nublic tours ss unsafa, Alroady only two of tha

forced steel.

the great train robbers.

with "The Rock."

arts/books

The Royal Ballet's own brand of genius

A circus tent on the south bank of the Thaines might seem an incongruous aetting for the Royal Batlet. But posters all over Landon were proudly advertising the fact: "The Royal Bollet In the 'Big Top,' Baltersca Park." So there we went for the recent two-week season, half expecting to be greeted by a red-coated haltetmaster (If not ringmaster).

While early-evening picnickers basked on the greensward that was once the site of the old fun fair, inside the blue-domed Big Top the

Royal Bailet was smugly exhibiting its own brand of genius. And although the ltiness of its two finest jewels. Antoinette Sibley and Anthony Driveit, robbed the occasion of its due Silver Jubilee luster, there was sill talent enough on view to satisfy most lastes: Davie Wall and Merle Park, a partnership of boundless joy, will antable contributions from Lesley Collier, Montca Mason, Georgina Parktnson, Jennifer Pennoy, Stephen Jeffcries, and - especially - Michael Coleman.

Colemen's seeson

It was Coleman's season, Indeed, it is Coleman'a year. Crittca are in universal agreemant about this formar newspaper copyboy and photographer'a easistant; he is dancing better than at ony other time in his esreer.

most brilliant virtuosi, he is incomparable as Ashton's Oberon and Robbins' Faun.

Above all, his ready wit and boundless sense

India: A Wounded Civilization, by V. S. Nal-

By Henry S. Hayward

fore has an instinctive fael for India's com-

plexities and heritage. But, as one born in

Trinklad, in the Westarn Hemisphere, who has

This is invaluable for probing for the roots of

India'a troubtee; he is less often led astray by

surface manifestations. This book presents e

series of algolicant vignetias of a nation des-

perately in need of informed, intelligent crill-

cism of this type. Outsiders who want some-

thing more than another travelogue or political .

analysis of India will find both in this work,

along with more worthwhila ingradiants: fresh

thought, passionete and somatimes com-

passionata concern for a country and its

Naipaul treats us to fascinaling glimpses of

hietoric India - acenes and contrasts that

would strike an émigré Indian, rathor than a

foreignar, on a return visit Io the subcontinant.

Thars is, for exemple, Vijayanagar, an nid kingdom where pilgrims alli huddla in the

ruins. This is part of the perpotuni Indie, with .

lymbolizing life unchanging amid world

changes the state of the state

causeway of a dam in Rajashah with a tiny sirip at rag. In short, a land of low cools but many hands.

Nor does Naipaul neglect the politide and philosophy that have shaped Indie in the modern era. He is deeply critical of both Mahatma Gandhi, he of the spluning wheel and hand loom, and Mrs. Liddra Candhi, who was at it in

power when this book was written. The Ma-hatma returned to Indie in 1916 at age 45 after

spending 20 years in South Africa, and Natpaul

belleves he actually delayed India's independence and left no workable doctrine for his successors. "He was cielmad in the and by old India, that very India whose deficiencies he

had soon so clearly, with his South African

eye," he says, in a judgment perhaps too severe. Mre. Gandhi'a stern emergency of tha

only visited India and not lived thars, he also

hae the impartial aya of an outsidar.

Book review

V. S. Naipaul is of Indian descent end there-

paul, Naw York; Alfred A. Knopf, 191 p.

\$7.95 London; Andra Deutsch, £3,95 (to be published in October).

of comic timing single him out from the rest of mentarily "thrown." I London the Royat Ballet's male contingent. He put inf the these to good use in Jerome Robbins's comic ballet "The Concert." His put-down husband with grandlose ambitions remains one of his

best (and certainly funniest) rolea. Dowelt and Watl may possess a greater aura of reliable self-assurance and depth of purpose; but no one compares with Coleman when t comes to aetting the stage alight with technical fireworks. He can leap higher than your eyes would wish to believe, and few dancers possibly not even Nureyev - can equal the vetocity of this man's jet-propolled aerial spins, or the overall panoche and intense sense of danger which (as during this season) he gives to the Indian warrior, Solor, in the Kingdoin of Shades scene from Petipa'a "La

Restrained authority

India: few tools, many hands

places that rofuse to die even whan passed by, laft the scene. Thus we must await the Nalpaul

But, as he demonstrated in Frederick Ashton'a Satle trio, "Monotonea No. 1," he is not perpetually sil colled apring. As the maia foll to Laura Connor and Wendy Eliia (whose Julet debut at Covent Garden showed promise recently), Coleman's restrained authority provides tha work with Ita plyotal strength. Aftar 18 years with tha Royal Ballet, ha is at a glorioua peak. It is a privilege to see him

Anothor tried-and-toated marvel is Marie Park, who danced the temple dancer, Niklya, A classic atylist and one of the company's to Coleman's Solor in "Bayadère." Naver in ail the years I have watched her have I seen her give a bad performanca, Never hava I datected that, through nerves, she has been mo-

she is made of steel.

Nikiva is not as rewarding for a ballcrina to dance as is Solor for her partner, although (as Nureyey's slaging reveals) she la given some very pretty things to do. But there is one moment where she is required to spin diagonally from one part of the stage to another, and here Miss Park produced an ever-accelerating comet-burst of spins which seemed to be motivated by a death-wish. A few nights later, at the London Coliseum (whare the American Ballet Theatre was in brief residence), the incomparable Natalya Makarova seemed, by comparison, to be positively lethargic in her own production of the Petipa bailet.

The Big Top season es a whole produced few other surprises, and even the level of dancing was too frequently tow-key. How much this had to do with the tant's makeshift backstage conditions, I do not know; but cartainly mattera cannot have been halped by a shallow and far from aatisfactory upturned blacult tin which masqueraded as a atage.



Coleman in 'The Concan': hillwise

007 - with sharks and Bach

New York

I auspect a good case could be mada for the James Boad film aa tha moat succinct movie reflection of our age. tt'a all there: the adventure. the aex, lha violence, avan the humor, And, in the batter Bond apica, a auggestion - at once vagua, ironic, and mythic - of the great global feare that stalk our collective

"Tha Spy Who Loved Me," the latest in the series, gets as ally as some of its inferior predeceasors. Yet It features.

film review

an adversary as memorebla se any since Goldfingar and Dr. No - a magnete named Stromberg whose modest proposal is to wipe out civilizstion eo a naw world can heisted a amail fleet of nuclear aubmarines, and if Bond plans to alm their warhands at Naw York and Moscow, thus precipitating World War.

III and the end of almost ey-As Ian Fleming fans will have guessod by now, tha title of the new flick is a fraud. "The Spy Who Loved Ma" has absolutely nothing to do with the novel of the same nama, which is a successfully creepy taxeoff on 'Psycho. wharein Bond savea a lovely lady from thugs in a lonsly motel. Stromberg, his watery.

ORDER TICKETS BY MAIL

MONITOR THEATERGOERS

THE THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPER under whose ministrations india seems to be emerging into more normal patterns than the author anticipated whan Mrs. Gandhi was still at the helm.

But perheps Naipaul's long-run view will not change. It seems to be always there is I

Author V. S. Nalpaul

past two yeers avokes the author's scorn, and

he racalls her 1971 slogan waa "Ramove Poy-

erty," while her opposition's cry was "Remove

Like many Indians at homa, Mr. Naipaul la

full of deap misgivings ovar India's wounds. He worrian that the Gandhi amargency dismantled

such institutions as law, prese, and Parlismant,

and that they cannot be put back togather

again, "They have been undone; thay cen ba

undona again," he complains. Again, a savere judgment. And, unfortunately while he still be-

rates Mrs. Gandhi, wo know aha already has

overview of the naw India of Maraji Desal, the

Indira," which they aventually did.

charings. "It seems to be always there in Indiana," he concludes, "magic the past, the death of the intellect, spirituality shoulding the civilization aut of which it issues, India swallowing.

The clerk

Some may find, as did this reader, that this is a difficult book to get into. There are faw reference points for beginners. But Nalpaul's writing style and perception are great enough.

A CHORUS LINE for one gradually to realize that an India never seen quite as intimately before is emerging mandad. His is a masterful profile of a country. Naipaul himself confided he finds "difficult." Since Months antertainment edvictibing to meet to be informative, his appearance does not necessarily imply Months el-dorsement. For information on productions solventeed in his Months vigicin the daily righting for reviews.

Mr. Hayward has reported from India a number of times since 1954.

tha inventions of acreenwriters Christopher Wood and Richard Malbaum, who (in the old Bond tradition) hava atopped at nothing in thair quest for outragaous action.

Actually, the beat parts of the picture all bappen befora tha opening credits; even the zany Bond sarlea has nevar topped this hilarious explosion of advanture, which nctudae an underwater subnapping, a teletype wristwatch, end the longest

ski jump in history - plus a neet anti-sexist loke that is unfortunately undercut by the typically learing ettitude takan loward women in the .Tha remainder is alternefely amusing, bemusing, and

tiring. It's herd to like a . movia that ahows a young woman attacked by e shark spring up in his own undersea to atraina of Bach. Yat It's cities. To this and he has hard to dislike a movie with enough aense of self-mockary to puncfuata tha soundtrack doesn't get there in time he with "Lewrence of Arabla"

and "Dr. Zhiyago" musicija by the robota in "Slar Wan."

won't stop before the me. epic - aiready sanounceir "For Your Eyes Only" -r tha screen. Barbara E. makes en attractiva and . vincing foil for the here, with Curt Jurgans cozes mend! as the villain, Roger Mont will never equal the origin movie Bond, Sean County aquereness of lew, and to much else is really asked him except that he look out pleased during tha "how killings that ramain the ma reprehansible aspect of 12. super-successful Bond #1



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the friendly thop

Its characters and situation And the special effects in oftan striking, from Smai. berg's wet vistas (Nimed u). tha world's largest soni! staga) to an escape capet! very much lika the one sei.

Although Alcatraz is only a mile and a quarter from Fisherman's Wharf, the cold, the Director Lewis Gibel keeps the usual Bond move. bone-chilling wind, tha riptidee, and often e turn going, and il probin: pea-soup fog maka the trip seem longer. / From the Alcatraz dock visitors begin a steep ellmb to the main prison buildings under the shadow of a 50-foot guard tower. Most of the other towers have alther fallen over or were dealroyed in recant yaara when Indians and a large number of hippies occupied the is-

> Everything they see on tha way, including all vegetation and Irees, was transported from the mainisnd by boat. Also all food, drinking waicr, heating fuel, and matntenance materials wore brought by boat. Back in 1035 the U.S. Government spent

nearly \$260,000 to make "The Rock" virtually escape proof. But by 1962 the crumbling cement could be dug through with a apoon if a liansferred off "The Rock" to other federal prisoner had the patience (and four of them prisons in July, 1983. did); clectrical condults and pipes were cov-

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SIGNPOSTS

ered with rust; and the cost of housing a man here had reached nearly \$14 a day.

When the Republic of Mexico ceded Alcatraz

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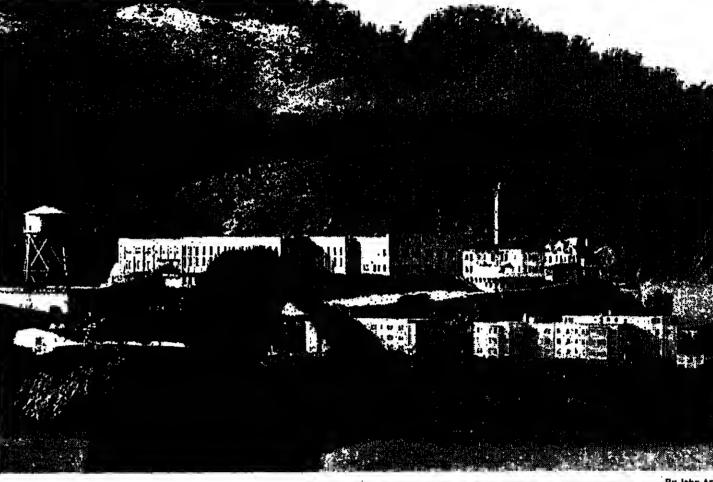
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'The Rock': a nice place to vielt

Home for Al Capone

The first two problems could be licked - for ebout \$5 million. But a nation which by the 1960s had more conscience pengs regarding such freetment of criminala probably would have rebelled. Anyway, the last immates were

Visitors now pass through an old brick fort, staff were civilians. that once held At Cspone.

impression on visitors: and is still a model of near-perfact accurity. prisoners would fight among themselves to get.

solld ateel, the other of stoel bars. only about family matters, and if the guard and he atther elept standing up or on his hands monitoring their conversation haard anything and knees to svold the cold.

calls for 14 hours a day, aeven days a weak, 365 cluding over 100 children who took a boat to days a yeer. Until the 1650s, when aar phones school lived on the island.

were installed, they could not listen to the ra
Alcatraz remained escape proof for only

(island of the pelicans) to the United States in ateak, and prime ribs as a regular diel. Outside 1848, it was in effect only giving the govern- the dining room on a ontwalk, however, atood a ment a hig rock on which the government later guard with a aubmachine gun and access to a perched a military prison, predecessor of the nearby lever that would release tear-ges bombs from the ceiling. Many of the kitchen

on their way to "Broadway" - the cell block . Wardan Johnston also avoided a lot of trouble by noI having the usual prison cantaen, Some fads about "The Rock" make a vivid where inmates could normally buy things like candy, gum, soft drinks, and tollet srticles. • The main anirance to Alcatraz was de- Since amoking materials were free, there was siened by its firal warden, James A. Johnston, virtually nothing in the way of possessions that

Thera is a small armory just inside the door • After Alcatraz had been operating for four where the guard was not only locked in but years, the government lasued a press release lookad out through bullot-proof glass. Even if that said the average convict here was 35 nnother guard had the key, he could not get in years old, was serving 25 years, earned 40 until the first guard pushed a button that olec-cents an hour, and read 60 to 80 books a year. irically alid a ateal plate from in front of the lie was also shown four Hollywood moviaa a lock. After that came two more doors - one of year. His favorite films were musicals, and his favorita star was Shirley Temple.

• Prisoners were allowed anly one visit a • Since a man in solitary confinement at Atmonth (for two hours) and tha visitor had to be catraz didn't even gel walking privileges, his a blood relative. They sat on opposite sides of cell was larger then these in the main prison a well, hold telephones in thair hands, and block. But If he did something drastic onough looked at each other through a small window to be confined to "the hole," his clothing was of shatterproof glass. They were told to talk often taken from blm, his call light turned off,

cise he ended the conversation by pulling the Unlike most laderal pentientiaries, where • All regular cells massured five feet by one or more, Johnston had the tuxury of 100 aight — e man standing in the center could east guards for his first 200 prisoners. The guards ly reach out and touch both walls at once, were never allowed to cerry guns in the cell Each cell had a awing-down bunk, washstand, blocks, but they carried aturdy slicks. Fiftyand tollat, Inmatas were locked alone in those two families of guards and civilian workers, in-

dio. Their prison work consisted of doing a lot four years, In all, 26 prisonors attempted getof laundry for the U.S. Army, building furnt- aways. Eight ware alther shot or drowned in ture, repairing shoes, and making mats out of the attampts. Thirteen more were captured. old rubber tires. They wors gray-blue dealm. But five remain uneccounted for and presumed pants and shirta and Navy aurplus pea jackats. drowned after going into the chilling waters of

• Alcatrsz hed two big aurprises — hot San Francisco Bey.

shower water and four-star meals. These were Alcatraz tour guides will gladly open whole supplied for two reasons. The warden didn't blocks of cell doors in the main prison to fat want eny would be escapeea pradicing their adventuresome vistors siroli inside. In fact, swimming act in cold water. He elso didn't they will even allow them the earle privilege of want 200 men in the same dining room to have going into the holes on death row, where there anything to gripe about, so ha fed Them turkey, is zero light once the door has been closed.



A multiracial, 'caring' school in north London

By Cynthia Parsoos Educution editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Clissold Park Comprehensive School is located in a northern section of London a good half hour's bus ride from Oxford Street. It's an immigrant area, and in the 1920s had an almost solidly Jewish population.

Then came Greeks and Turks, West Indians, Icachar of mathematics, is a "head of year." and Pakistanis, And always there have been a This means that he starts with all the children solid core of fair-haired English boya and girls. in their first year at the school (ebout the age The area, because of its incoming and some- of II), and stays with them as guide, confident, what transient population, has always been po- and counselor, for five years. litically extremo.

Also, a fair number of the schoolchildren come from one-parent families, or are children had to bring his father with him in order to get being cared for by "other" reintives.

Mrs. M. Stawart, who has been a teacher, deputy head, and now hoadmistress of Clisaoid Comprahonsive High School, has worked in tha aren for about 20 years and her chief daputy has been there for 30 years

They, and some of the older stoff, now ore class.

By John D. Moorhand

Staff correspondent of

The Christian Science Monitor

That ugly word is stirring controversy

here, as two school district superintendents

say large numbers of eighth graders should

be danled promotion because they read

Fallure now may spell auccess latar for the students, argues Albert Briggs, superin-

tendant of Chicago Public School District 9.

National attention has focused on Mr.

Fallure.

Chicago

not a factory lurning out identical sausages. We deal with each kid - and his special problems - individually."

As if to impress that concept indelibly on this writer's thought. Mrs. Slewart sent me on to meet with J. Prince in his liny office.

Mr. Prince, originally from Trinidad and e

During my brief time with Mr. Prince, he dealt with a variaty of problems. A boy who back into school; a girl on six weeks' trial who was skipping early classes and had oot lived et homo for two weeks; a girl who had gone into the boys' tollat; three girls who had paritcipaicd in a fight over a lost pursa; a boy who had to have an excuse slip to gel into his naxt

dren. And es Mrs. Stewart emphasized, "Wa're and in between "visits" he filled me in as to background and previous problem times.

A deputy head, asked by Mrs. Stewart to tell me what kind of achool it is that thay run, put it succincily: "We're a caring achool."

True enough. A sixth-form English girt, showing ma around the school, told about some of that "caring." The basketball teem was the "bast." The science isbs better equipped than many others. The teechers willing to halp with home-

Mrs. Slewart is proud of the ethos et Clissold Park School — of the open almosphere and lack of tension in a 1,200-plus ractally mixed reason for the school's success school. She is also proud that nearly 85 parcent of the youngsters elect to stay on after they reach school-leeving age.

She is proud of har staff, which touchas on every age and race in the convereationally noisy etaff room.

Because there are more than 100 Turkish

teechar of the Turkish Isnguage. Upperion students take both O (ordinary) as well at (advanced) leval axaminations in Turkish

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MOLE.

This, too, is part of tha "caring," sign great number of the Turkish children come; the school not knowing how to read or and their home languaga.

Mrs. Stewart has about 80 full-time stall L uses two dozen men and women part-line this way, ahe explains, she can offer benemusic and also bring a wider variety of subwork. And "year heads reelly do care and take agea, and backgrounds into the school

Since her school seems to be working at most of the problem children seem to be onreason for the school's success.

Mrs. Stewart is not one to boast; nelther she one to think small of her own some caring concern. I pressad for an answer w sha finally said:

"It might be our Gilbert and Sulliver & cipline. Wa try to make the punishment w

Should poor readers stay back?

carn about declining school achievment levels and a cell from some quartars that education mova "back to basics."

grade to grade] for 30 to 40 years."

Brigge'a Juna 1 announcement of policies which could hold back 25 percent or more of the 1,289 aighth graders in his district as well as on a statement by District 13 superintendent Alice C. Blair that 296 of 1,390 clenth grade pupils in her district could not read at a sixth grade level and might not be 1978 or after.

Both districts, which serve predominantly black, innor-city children, have begun intensiva tutoring progrmas to bring the lag-Denver in 1962.

ging students up to snuff before fall. The actions by the Chicago suparintendents underscore e growing national con"The setting of standards for promotion

from one grade to another or from one period to another [for instanca junior high into high school] takes real courage," commants Gaorga Webar, associate director of tha Council for Basic Education, in Washington. "We have been in the husiness of social promotion [automatic movement from

Ten atates have passed laws setting standarda of "minimum competency" which atudents must meet to obtain o high school diploma. However, only one, Arizona, has ates. The other nine plan to enforce them in

Some cities and lowns here such standards alreedy. They were ploneered by

"I firmly believe in schoole without failure," declares Rev. Robert Clark, superintendent of Chicago's Roman Catholic

schools. Speeking at a recant University of Illinois conference on school achiavement here, he argued that it is wrong to "label kids as fallures. No metter what they do, they have inherent dignity."

"I know all about the fallura syndrome; I etudied it early in my carear," says superintendent Briggs, who was once director of research and development for Chicago's schools. In an interview after his speech before the conference, he said it was bettar to keep children back "when you can save 80 or 90 percent of tham," rether than lat them coasi along as functional illilerates.

Speaking in a relaxed and folksy manner, Mr. Briggs told the crowd of aducatora: educational process. . . . Once he makes thet commitment, wa must hold him to it and accept no patty excuses for failure."

However, the key to the child's lasting success, Mr. Briggs emphesizes, lies in the hands of his parents, because a child's performance is directly linked to perental atti-

Mr. Briggs is getting alrong support from parente in District 9. "We went our this to go on and achieve as much as anylog else," seys Eva Jonaa, a District 9 mother who attended the conference.

that aducators in the district have metrue at the Grent School, which serves primarily welfare families living in public

"We had to convince parents that we raally wanted them to be involved," Mr. Briggs says. "Traditionally parents here not been welcome in the schools, exent when we wanted to vent our frustration a

Ona eerly slep waa a weekend workshop where parents, taachers, and edminis trators got Io know each other. "We partied together," says Mr. Briggs. "We wanted parents to really feel wanted, and then we could give them some akills to help us. It desperately needed to raise the students axpectations of themselves, and that could only be dona through the expectations of

Ona reason the support is so strong is sciously wooed paranta. This is parlicularly

education

Imagination, memory, sense of humor

Three ways children outshine adults

Ity Richard Armour Speciat tn The Christian Science Monitor

Ctaremoot, California Some teachers and parents may not make full use of the fact that children are generally supering to adults in three areas or abilities. These are: (I) imagination, (2) memnry, and (3) sense of humor. I am using the wort "children" rather toosely in general t mean from first grade to, and perhaps through, high school, though no rules hold for adolescents. Also the peak of ability may not be st the same age for each of the three qualities I have

mentioned. Consider imagination.

t think this is not only stronger in children than in most points but starts very early. Evi- orizing quotations or lines of poetry, many of dence to to be found in the kind of stories the which will lineer for a lifetime. Some years

artists who have achieved that technique.

The thoughts of young children will carry them, wide-eyed, Into lands of fantasy farther and more quickly than adults, who are caught up in the practical, the realistic, and the everyday. Iff course adults have imagination, though it vacues in individuals, but it hasn't the Ireshness and zest of the imagination with which children are blessed.

And how blood the memory?

Perhaps because they haven't as much to renember as they will have later, the memory ts at its highest point in young people. I think the meinnry in its sharpest form stays around longer than Imagination.

The early years are the best years for mempre-achimber or kindergatiner tikes to bear and ago I had a letter from an eight-year-old boy the second or third grader to read. Evidence is who said he had memorized 17 of my accounts also to be found in the imaginative drawlags of the presidents in "Our Presidents." Of children make. Children lack the technique of course this liny was extraordinary, perhaps o

could take all the parts), snd entered college when he was 13. But even the average young person often has a belter memory than an adult, especially an adult as sdutt as t ani. llow I wish I had been made to memorize more of "the best that has been thought and said" when me mortalny was easy.

Closely associated with memory is whatever it is that is required to tearn a toreign language. Everynne knows how much easier it is for a young child to pick up a second lenguage than for an adult to do so. One of my grand-children, who is half Koresn, ant only knows some Korean along with his English but could count in Spanish when he was not quite three.

So start that foreign tunguage os early as

Finally, the sense of humor. Young children may not get the point of sophisticated human, satire, or paroily, but they ore quickly aware of whatever is funny - in whot they read or what they experience. Most very young children laugh easily and understandingly at the loughsble. In my own teaching, I soon discovered that it is better to be laughed with than to be laughed at. The teacher who can make fun of himself or herself wilt not only he spored embarrassment but he thought of as more human and humanc.

Perhaps it is part of the tendency to specialze, bul i have known adults who lika only one kind of humor or one humorist. Children, howstrips to funny games to books of humor by a wide variety of euthors.

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In whatever way it is done, by the teacher or by the parent, I think it helps to make use ever, enjoy humor of all forms, from comic 'of these three strengths of the young: Imagination, mamory, and aonse of humor. All are there, ready to spring into action.



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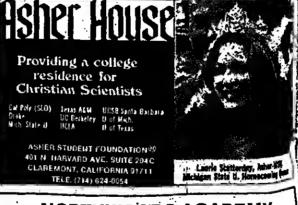
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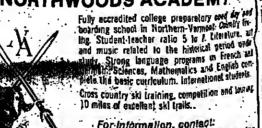
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La bataille au sujet de "Guernica"

(Cet article a paru en anglais le 15 aoûi 1977)

par Joe Gaodelman Correspondant spécial du Christian Science Monitor

La pointure spectaculaire de Pablo Picasso. Guernica, conservée au Musée d'art moderne de New York depuis la victoire du Général Franco en 1939 lors de la guerre civile d'Espagne est fo point central d'une lutia décisive entre la familie de l'artiste et le roi Juan Carlos d'Espegne

Le 28 avril 1937, l'escodrille allemande Condor d'Adolphe Ilitler bombarda is minuscuie ville murchande de Guerntea, sliuée dans la province hosque de Blacaye, près du port de Bermeo. Pendant trois heures et demie les sant du parti socialiste des travailleurs le seavions larguèrent environ 50 tonnes de bombes. cond des plus importants partis politiques du Lea évaluations différent, mais quand la fumée pnys, la plupart des espagnois s'attendalent à se dissipa entre 200 ci 1800 personnes avalani péri et la ville était virtuellement tidiruite.

L'évancment devint le symbole ullime de l'insensibilité do l'autoritoriamo – et le tableau finnille Picasso, Roland Dumans, disent de Picasso a beaucoup de rapport avec cela. Or fc tableau est devenu uno autre espéce de avmbolo. Guernica (uf peint après que plus de 100 croquis préliminaires eurent été faits. Picasso l'exposa alors on Franco, à Londree et à lité du tableau ne lui permetto pas de suppor-Los Angoles pour procurer de l'argant aux ré- ter un aufre transport transatlantique el la fugids de la guarro civila d'Espagna qui démocratie espagnole olieit da travers. Il aug-

Franco fut victorieux, l'artiste exposa le tableau au Muséc d'art moderne de New York et laissa des instructions précises spécifiant qu'il ne devail pas étre remis à l'Espagne avant que l'Espagne ne soit de nouveau une république.

Toutcinis, les Espagnois de la gauche et les modérde, la famille Picasso et sea avocats sont unanimement d'accord pour dire que l'artiste n'entendait pas la république contre la monarchie, mais la démocratie contre la dictature. Ainsi, quant le gouvernement espagnol reconnut légalement le parti communiste eapagnol au printemps demter et organiso des élections pariementaires fibres le t5 juin, faice que Guernica leur soll donné bientôt. Mais il n'en fui pas ainsi.

Le musée de New York et l'avocat de la maintenant que Guernico sera transféré une fofe que la démocratle sara affermie. Cela peut algnifier dans blen des annéce.

M. Dumans dit qu'il se pourrait que la fragi-

avalent combattu contre Franco. Lorsque gére que ce qui empéche que le tableau soit qui a dit dans une interview : Iransféré est une raison technique, non politi-

Les Basques soutiennent que Guernico leur appartient. En avril, la ville de Guernica a commencé à organiser une pétition pour demander à la veuve de Picasso de placer le tableau dans un musée de Guernica où sont exposés tous les documents et souvenirs relatifs bombardement. Ils espéraient être à même de pouvoir l'exposer pour le 26 avril, à temps pour les célébrations commémorant le quaranlième anniversaire du bombardement. Au lieu de cela, ils ont reçu un télégramme de la familic Picasso exprimant sa solidarité et ses re- exprimerait le principal message du tables p merciements. Maintenant, les parlementaires basquee jurent de plaider leur cause devant la tableau à l'Espagne et à l'exposer au Conse législature et le rol.

Les experts légaux disent que la cause des Basques eet peu solide, pulsque le testament de la paix s. dit-li. Le tableau aurail plus de Picasso spécific que la demeure espagnole d'impact là-baa, et ce serait ber me de Guernico scralt le muséo du Prado à Ma- l'Espagne.

pagnol intervienne vont en augmentant. Une plus que cela. C'est une prolestation contre voix importante est celle de José Mario-Ar- touta violence et toutes guerres - de la gre mero, président de l'agence aspagnole da mière et seconde guerrea mondiales, à b

« Le gouvernement espagnol doit négot evec la famille Picasso sur la question de la condition de] l'affermissement de la de cratie. Aujourd'hui nous avons des paris y gaux, un parlement, et nous sommes une vite démocratie comme les aulres pays. Le go vernement espagnol dolt faire toutes les de marchee nécessaires pour obtenir que la L mille Picasso ordonne que Guernico soii tras féré en Espagne.

M. Armero cherche une formule de conpromis qui donnerait aetisfaction aux Elat : Unis, à l'Espagne et à la famille Picasso - R exhorte la famille à transférer la propriété à de Sécurité des Nations Unies. . Après les c'est là que les pays décident de la guerre s

il explique : « Je ne pensc pes que Guernica Les damandes pour que le gouvernement ee- représente la guerre civile espagnée. Ces presse « Europa Press », un avocaf éminent, guerre du Vietnam, à celle du Blafra.»



Museum of Modern Art, New York City

Symbole de l'angolsse de la guerre civila espagnole Ein Symbol der Qual des spanischen Bürgerkrieges

Der Streit um "Guernica"

[Dieser Artikel erschien in englischer Sprache in der Ausgabe vom 15. August.]

Von Joe Gandelman Sonderkorrespondent dae Chrialian Science Monitors

Pablo Picassos spekfakulāres Gemālde Yorker Museum of Modarn Art als Lelhgabe, nischer, nicht politischer Art, meint er. Stabilisierung der Demokratie vernament der parlament der parla Guernica", das sich im New Yurkar Museum. und er bestimmta janz zurü, daß es erst jach Die Bask n beeten bestimmta janz zurü, daß es erst jach Die Bask n beeten wirkliche Demokratie wie spanische Regierung mit Bürgerürleg Kenvorging. It. des Ussanzuch zu die erforderlich

Legion Condor das in der baskischen Provinz Vizcaya, unwelt der Hafenkladt Bermes gelegene Städtchen Guernica. In drejeinhalb Stüdden warten die Flugzeuge etwa 30 Tonnen Bumben ab. Als der Räuch abgezogen war waren nach unterschiedlichen Schätzungen zwischen 200 und 1800 Monschen ums Leben gekommen, und die Stadt war praktisch zerstört.

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Digses Breignis den Plates de

London und Los Angelea ausatellen, um Geld Dumans sagt, das Gemälde sel so empfind. Press und prominenter Anwalt. In

Bürgerkrieg Kettorging int. der Usernstene in de Angehörigen Die Angehörigen Picassos und deren Anwälte eines Taliziehens zwischen den Angehörigen die Angehörigen Picassos und deren Anwälte des Künstleraund König Juan Cartos Spanien stimmen jedoch haute darin überein, daß der Künstler nicht: Republik im Gagensatz zur Monarchie, sondern Demokratia im Gegensatz

für die Flüchtlinge zu sammeln, die am lich, dad es, falle dia spanischa Demokratie Interviaw sagta art spanischen Birgerkrieg gegen Franco wieder zu Fall kama, ainen weitaren Transport teilgenommen hatten. Als Franco siegte, liber den Atlantik möglicharwaise nicht Angehörigen über die Bedingung der Madrid überließ Picasso das Gemälda dem New überstehen würde. Die Einwända seien tech- Stabilisierung der Demokratie verhanden. Wir Parisment

hing, die die Witwe Picassos veranlassen sind, um die Angehörigen Picassos dan die solite, das Gemälds einem Museum der Stadt bewegen Guernica nach Spanien in zu geben, wo alle Dokumente über die Bom uberführen." bardierung und Erinnarungsstücké aufbewahrt . Armero slicht nach alnar für die Verenigten werden. Man hatta gehofft, es am 26. April. Staatah, Spanlan und die Angehörigen Picasse Regiering im Frilhjahr dieses Jahres das bardemants zeigen zu können. Statt desen er Lösung die der algentilchen Botschaft des Verbot gegen die Spanische Kommunistische hielt die Statt von den Angehörigen Pleassoe Gemaldee gerecht wird. Er drängt die für Telegramm, in dem diese sia ihrer Solida Angehörigen das Eigentum an dem Gemitte ein Telegramm, in dem diese sla ihrer Solida - Angehörigen, das Eigantum an dem Gemille

Parlamentawahlan durchführte, aus denen die rität und Dankbarkeit versicherten. Die baski- auf Spanjen zu übertragen und "Guernica" im socialistische Arbeiterpartei (PSOE) als schan Abgeordiaten galoben jatzt, sich an Sicherheitstat, der Vereinten Nationen höfften die meisten Spanjen, das Parlament und den König zu wenden: auszustellen "Schließlich antscheiden dort die bald in ihr Land gebracht wurde. Das war aber nicht viel ausrichten würden, dem Picaseo "Das Gemälde hätte dort alna größen" habe festgelegit dan der Prade in Madrid unternationen größen".

AL OPERATOR FRANCIA

French/German

[This religious article appears in English on the Home Forum page] Traduction de l'article ratigiaux para stant en anglès dur la paga. The Home Forum

Etes-vous un Joseph?

La paix du monde est chose possible. L'effe possibilité peut être atteinte grâce à la prière, la prière qui permet à charun de unis de se monirer juste, compatissant, compréhi-neif, de mantère suivie

Ce n'est pas le moment d'adopter une attiinde reservée envers la vie, alors que Chambanté traverse une néroide d'entence Note devrious platot redoubler ous efforts en que de tare une contribution active au monde et a la parx du monde en particulier

La Science i'inélience montre que les problemes da mande, de l'humanaté, ne sont pas sépares des nótres. Tout ce qui n'est pas résida dans notre propre vie est ressent à travers le monde enlier - un callon qui porte son message minuscule mais corresil of seprécipite dans les contants de la pensée mon-

Par contre, chaque problème résulu, chaque malabe guerre, chaque victoire sur le umbérialisme, altre la preuve que l'être réel de l'hourme rellète la nature de Dieu. Cela prouve que rien ne peut sambler saper et bioquer pour toujours l'expression complète de In sagesse el de in bonié de Dieu, ear ce sont là les réplilés de la vic. Le mol. l'erreur, sont des croyances erronées; Dieu ne les a pas créés et ils ne font nucunement partie de notre existence.

Nombreux sont ceux parmi nous gul connsissent la mervalileuse histoire de Joseph' qui, comme nous le dit la Bible, fut vendu comme esclave par ses frères qui le dousalent et subit hien des injustices avant de devenir finalement le favori de Pharaon et cclul qui allalt snuver l'Egypte de la famine. fl fut à memo de faire cein parce qu'il ovait passé par ces tomps d'épreuve et que sa connaissance de Diou ovalt grandi sans cesse.

- Que seralt-il arrivé si Joseph avait décidé, nprès les quelques premières épreuves, d'abandonner Dieu ? On s'il avait supposé que Dieu l'avait abandonné ? Percevons-nous dons celte histoire uno magnifiquo lecon d'humllité, de persistance et d'appul lotal aur Dicu ? Il y a un grond nombre de Josephs dans le monilo autourd'hul, vivant dana des conditions extremes d'injustice, d'ignorance et d'esclavage. Un grand nombre d'entre eux en sortiront valnqueurs, offrant ainsi une espérence et une fol nouvelles à un nombre incalculabla d'eures. Etcs-vous un Joseph ou accepterlez-vous d'en devenir un ?

Acceptons-nous nos temps d'épreuve pour ce qu'ils aont - une occesion de nous élever, de croître spirituellement ? Combien de fois noa désirs, noa promesses d'être melliours, nos résolutions d'échanger le confort et le hien-être matériala pour une vio plus utile,

unt-ils été pesés ilans la balance de l'expérience et ne se siant pas montrés à la hanteur? Abars même que nous parlons de nous engager à ameliorer le genre bumain y avonsmous renoncé avant de comidencer "

Mary Baker Eddy. Déconvieur et Fondateur de la Science Chrétienne, écrit : « La Sejence révéle la possibilité d'accomulir tout bien, et merte les murtels à travailler nour déconvir ce que lineu a déjá fatt, mais nettre en doute notre capacité d'attendre la benté a laquelle nous aspirous et de produire. des résultats meilleurs et plus élevés, est hien senvent ce qui entrave nas prembers comes d'arles et entraîne l'insuccés dés le dé-

Nous avons la capacité de nous élever audessus du découragement et de la détresse Ce n'est mie lorsque nons nons mettors à la táche, que nous nous tournous vers bien alm de comprendre Son royaume gluneux el notre unité inséparable avec lui en lant que

voir le monde s'améllorer. Christ Jésus nous a montré comment le taire. Nous avons besun de terreporte la vérité de l'injuers réel de lineu, partait el spirituel. Cette vérité inchit la prise de rouseience que l'être véritable de chaque bomme, brume et enlant, est l'expression de Dieu - spirituet et parfait An hen de déplorer les conditions moudhales et de les accepter, nous devous donner l'exemple du désintére-sement et de l'intégrité, de la justice et de la miséricorde Le munde à besoin de nuire force spirituelle.

Dans le livre d'étude de la Science l'infetienne, Mrs. Eddy écrit : « La priére, la vigilance et le travail, unis à l'Innumintion de sol, sunt les moyens accurdés par la grace de liten pour l'accomplissement de tout ce qui n été falt avec succés pour lo christianisatinn et in santé du genre humuin. • *

Prime-nous? Vellions-nous? Travailluns

nous." Regardons-nous journellement a travers el au-detà des exigences du mm " Ne croynns pas que notre etfort en laveur du luen sera perdu dans un nionde corromiul. Le monde que Dieu a créé n'est pas corrumpu. l'est la fausse eroyance en une substance et en un entendement séparés de Dien qui est corromane. Et charun de nons - et seul chacan de unus - neut rhanger cela.

Von Genese 47, et 4945 ; Science et Sauté avec la Clef des Farfaires, p. 260 ; Senon e et Soute,

*Christian Science ("knobs on "sa-conce)

La traduction frençeise du livre d'étude de la Scence Chrétienne, « Science el Banté ever le Ciel das Eculures » de Mary Ogker Eddy, existe avar le teute an glais en regard. On pout l'acheller dens les Salles de Lec-ure de le Science Chrétienne, ou le commander à Frances C Cellson, Publisher's Agent, One Nerwey Strast, Botlen, Massachusette U.S.A. 02115.

Pout tous reneglasmente sur les sutres publications de la Science Chrétienne en Irançais, écrire à The Christian Science Publishing Society, One Norway Street, Bosten, Massachusette, U.S.A. 02115

(This religious article appears in English on the Home Forum page)

Übersetzung das auf der Neme-Forum-Seite in singlisch sracheinenden retigiosen Artikali [Eine deutsche Übersetzung erscheint wochentlich]

Sind Sie ein Joseph?

Weltfrieden ist möglich. Er kann durch Gebet erreicht werden, nämlich durch das Gebet, das einen jeden von uns befähigt, stets gerecht, barmberzig und verständnlaveli zu

fn der heutigan Zeit, wo die Menschen schwer gepriift werden, ist as nicht angebracht, eine unverbindliche Heltung gegenüber dem Leben einzunehmen, Vleimehr sollten wir unsere Bemtihungen verdoppein, elnen aktiven Beitrag zu der Welt und insbosondere dem Weltfrieden zu telsten.

Die Christliche Wissenschaft* zeigt, daß die Probleme der Welt, der Menschhell, nicht von unseren eigenen getrennt eind. Ein jedea Problem, das in unserem eigenen Leben noch nicht gelöst ist, macht sich in der Welt als Ganzem bemerkbar - wie ein Kleselstein, der seine winzige aber zerstörerische Botschaft durch die Strömungen des Denkens der Welt aussendet. Andererselts ist jedos überwundene Pro-

blem, jede gehellte Krankheit, jeder Sieg über die Materialität ein Beweis dafür, daß das wirkliche Selo des Menschon das Wesen Gottes widereplegalt. Dies beweist daß nichts den vollen Ausdruck der Weisheit und Gilta Gottes auf die Dauer untergraben und aufhalten kann, da sie die Wirklichkeiten dea Lebens aind. Das Bose, der frrtum, ist eine faleche Annahme; Gott hat es nicht geschaf-

ten, und es ist kein Tell unseres Daseins. Vicie von une kennen dia wunderbare Geschichte von Joseph', der, so berichlet uns die Bibei, von seinen neldischen Brildern in die Knechtschaft verkauft wurde und vial Unrecht erlitt, eha er schließlich Günstling des Pharaos wurde und das von einer Hungersnot heimgesuchta Ägypten arretten sollte. Er war dazu fähig, well er jene Zeltan dar Prüfung durchgemacht hatte und sein Varständnis von Gott beständig zunahm.

Was ware wohl geschehen, wenn Joseph sich nach den ersten Prüfungan entschlossen hätte, Goti aufzugeben? Oder wenn er geglaubt hätte, Gntt habe ihn verlassen? Können wir in dieser Geschichta die großartige Lahre über Damut, Beharrlichkeit und völligas Vertreuen auf Gntt arkennen? Es gibt heute viela Josephs in der Welt, die Unrecht, Verständnisiosigkeit und Knechtschaft in höchstem Grad erleben. Viele werden als Sieger bervorgehen und dadurch unzähligen Menschen neue Hoffnung und oeuen Glauben geben. Sind Sie ein Josaph oder willens, einer

zu werdeo? Erkennen wir uosora Zeltan der Prilfung als daa, was sie sind - eina Gelegenheit, uns zu erheben, geistig zu wachsen? Wie viela Male sind unsere Wünsche, unsere Versprechen, uns zu bessern, unsere Vorsätze, malerielle Bequemiichkeit für ein nützlicheres Le-

By Gordon N. Converse, ohiel photographer

ben auszutauschen, in die Waagschale der Erfahrung galegt und als zu faicht befunden worden? Haben wir - selbsi während wir davon redan, uns für dia Befrelung der Manschhelt einzusetzen - aufgegeben, noch eha wir beginnan?

Dia Entdeckarin und Gründarin der Christlichen Wissanschaft, Mary Baker Eddy, schreibt: "Dia Wissenschaft enthüllt die Möglichkeit, alles Gute zu vollbringen, und heißt die Sterhlichon das entdeckan, was Gott schon getan hat; aber Mißtrauen in die eigane Fähigkeit, das ersahnte Gute erringen und bessere und höhere Rasultate erzlelan zu können, hemmt oft dan Versuch, unsere Schwingen zu entfalten, und macht das Millingen von vornherein zur Gawibhelt."

Wir können uns über Entmutigung und Hoffnungslosigkeit erheban. Aber nur wenn wir demit beginnen, wenn wir uns an Gott wanden, um Sein harrliches Reich uod unaere untrenhbara Einheit mit Ihm ala Selne gaistige Widerspfegelung zu versteben, können wir auf atne bessere Walt hoffan. Christua Jesus zelgta uns, wia wir das tun können. Wir müssen die Wahrhalt über Gottes latslichliches, geistiges, vollkommecee Universum versteben. Diea echließt die Erkenntnis ein. daß das wirklicha Sain einas jeden Mannes,. einer jeden Frau und aines jedan Kindes der Ausdruck Gnttea ist - galstig und vollkommen. Anstett über die Zuelände in dar Walt zu klagan und sie zu akzeptieren, müssen wir ein Beispial von Selbstlosigkeit und Rechtschaffenheit, Gerechtigkeit und Barmharzigkalt geben. Die Welt braucht unsere gelstige Stärke.

Im Labrbuch der Christlichen Wissenschaft schreibt Mrs: Eddy: "Batan, wachen und arbeiten, verbunden mit Selbstaufopferung, sind Gottes gnadenreiche Mittel zur Vollendung alles dessen, was mit Erfolg zur Christianisierung und Gesundhalf der Menschheif getan worden ist."

worden ist." Beten wir? Sind wir wachsam? Arbeiten wir? Durchschaiten wir täglich dia Antordorungen des Selbst und blicken ifber sie einer korrupten Welf unsere Bemühungen zum Guten vargebens seien. Die Welf, die Gott geschaffen hat, ist nicht korrupt. Was korrupt ist, ist die falsche Annahme, Substanz und Gemüß aeien von Gott getrennt. Und jeder einzelne – und nur dar einzelne – kann dies ändarn.

Shehe L. Mose 37 und 39-45; Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift, S. 269; Wissenschaft und Gesundheit, S. 1.

"Christian Science (kristien sistens)

Die deutsche übersetzung des Lehrbuchs der Ontietlichen Wissenschaft, "Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüseit zur Heitigen Beheift", von Mary Baker Eddy, at mit dem englischen Text auf der gegenübersegenden Seite erhältlich. Das Buch kann in den Lete-zimmern der Christischem Wissensahaft gekauft werden oder von Frances O. Carisbon. Frubbishers Agent. One Norway Street, Boston, Messachuseits, USA 02116.



Shrinee at Miyajima, Japan

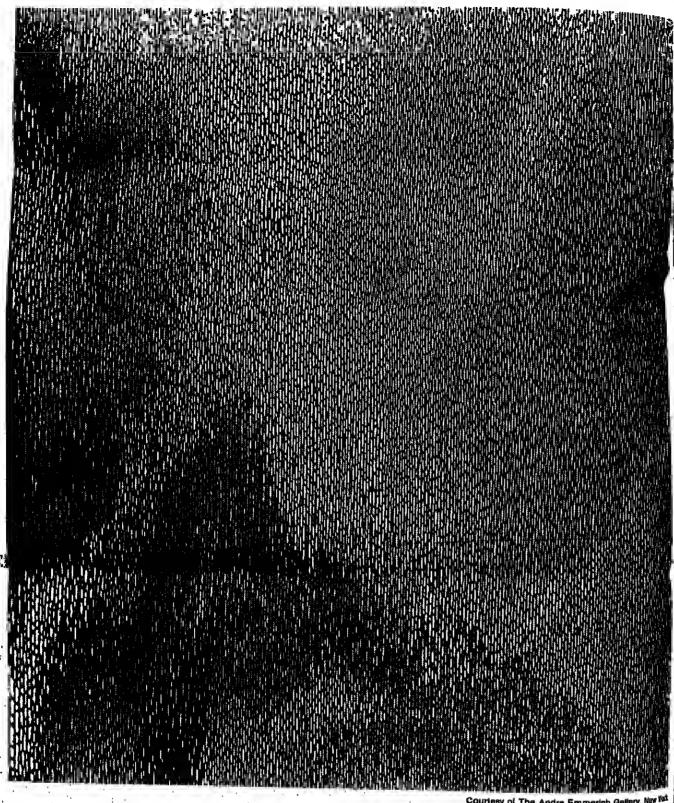
mosaic of light

Try to imagine a painting that shimmers, ripples, glistens, catches and reflects the light. Try to imagine a painting of water that is not a representation of water but its essence, motion and light april into atoms of color. Blue, green, lavender, pink, and "turchine" (light turquoise) vibrate in relation to ench other and their distance from the human eye, ond the painting pulsales with life glimpsed below the surface, a lake viewed through o microscope. Plaro Dorazio'a "Impasse Turchine" looks like a 20th century intorpretation of Monet's "Waterlillea," an impressionist painting with its brush strokes pulled apart.

Dorazio is one of the leading contamporary abstract paintors lo tialy, a lyricist who painta with scientific precision and whose philosophy of art sounds like a treatisa on physics. He writas, for example, at the beginning of his essay "Painting as an intimata Dimension": "The pictorial experience is by its nature tied to the perception of apace through that aensations of 'cofor' (light) and 'lorm' (drawing and composition), which convey to the observer the spatial characteristics as well as the formal chromatic physical characteristics as well as the trage. In plain English this simply means that a painting consists of

color and form. Forlunalaly Dorazio'a painting is not ee dense as his prose, and the viewer can plunge into an image as limpid es "impasse Turchine" end see clearly the kaleidoscopic relraction of light. For despite his echolarly theories Dorazio'e peinting appeals to the senses rather than the intellect, to a love of color, rhythm, and order. It dances like an enimated mosaic, e calabration of the heauty of pure energy.

Diana Loercher



'Impasse Turchine' 1977: Oil on canvas by Piero Dorazio

Country roads meant for service

In our life aboard our little ship on the coastal sees of the North Pacilic, adventure is always presenting itself in a different

ire there is a road there generally are people, and people usually heve lood which in emergency one can buy. We rowed to the

The ribbon of gravet led through the sparae lorest, up the ridge of rock, and down toward the inlerior of the island where the trees grew more thickly, Suddenly we stepped out of the forest. A valley stretched belore us,

long end broad, and the road ran through that "ribbon. As we walked along I became teachings of the rule of love with the product

sleepy cluck of bens, the gusty sigh of o cow the gravel was the sound of words; that the the woman fetched two large shopping bags, road spoke, and this is what it said.

The man letched a fork. The lork spilled up "Reality? What is reality? Listen! When all

By the time we left that garden of Eden farm the sun had set. The afterglow in the west and the stars in the east illuminated the

centar of the valley in a precise etraight line. strangely inspired. If, in the city, you read of the rule of fear - when all these there is is always presenting itself in a different guiso. So it was with the road.

One day; short of gallay supplies, we dropped anchor in an island bay and stared hopefully at the nearby land. The land glow-land, the end of ediversity based and process of the road at the end of ediversity by the end of ediversity in the end of ediversity in the end of the road at the end of the road are liable to conclude the post is simply in and grain and pasture. Farm buildings and a large log house stood back from the road at the end of the road are liable to conclude the post is simply in an eliable to conclude the post is simply in this will still remain. What is reality?

The road led us past fenced fields of hay and grain and pasture. Farm buildings and a large log house stood back from the road at the end of the road examples like that Clympian drink. It was that the end of the road of the road as in this will still remain. What is reality?

The road led us past fenced fields of hay poetry which describes the air as nectar, you are liable to conclude the post is simply in this will still remain. What is reality?

The road led us past fenced fields of hay and grain and pasture. Farm buildings and a large log house stood back from the road at the end of the road as implications and a large log house stood back from the road are liable to conclude the post is simply in dulging in tha licence of his art. And yet are concluded the post is simply in the large log house stood back from the road of the

kled under our feet. A suphoria of spirit farm; the contented grunting of pigs, the moved in me so that it seemed the sound of

the intricate olevernesses which bamuse and distract; when all the toys of wealth which make of e man a child again scrambling for buttons and marbles; when all the terrors of destruction which oftempt to supplant the road so that it stretched out like a pale grey destruction which oftempt to supplant the

"Country roads," sald the road. "Country

roads, are built for service. When men se build their lives they shall find bappiness. We came to the forest end to the ridge "Reality? What is reality? Listen! When all through the ghostly scrub to where the road has intricate allowernesses which has been and through the ghostly scrub to where the road rock now black with night. We descended

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Monday, August 22, 1977

The nature of miracles

Most people probably never saw a miracle and therefore don't believe. But when I was growing up, miracles were a very important part of my tife. My mother must have used the word a thousand times, every time we had enough food to eat or money to pay the bills or every time the man gave us another chance when the rent was overdue. Now every time f hear the word miracia I'm immediately reminded of the phrase: one man'a meat is another man'a poison. To my mother hringing up eight kids sione probably seemed like o miracle, but to me it was barely surviving

John G. Hall

(これは今日の宗教記事の翻訳です)

あなたはヨセフのような人か?

世界平和の尖現は可能である。祈りを通して可 能なのである、それは私たち・・人・人か・・貫して 常に公正であり、愁しみに満ち、理解を示すこと も可能とする折りを通して可能である。

この人類の試練の時に、生命に対して無関心の 態度でいることは許されない。 としかくこの世界 のために何か積極的に尽すために、時に世界平和 のためは、二倍の努力を払うべき時である。

サリスト教科学は、世界の、また全人類の問題 が、私たち自身の問題と不可分であることを示し ている。私たら自身の中で解決されていないこと が、世界企体の中にも感じられるのである――小 石が、こく小さいながら腐食性のあるメッセージ と、世界の思潮の流れに波及させてゆくように。 また逆に、一つずつ問題が解決され、病気が癒 され、物質性に対して特利をはくすことが、人の 真の存在は、神の本性を反映していることの証明 となるのである。また何ものも、神の知思と禅意 が完全に現われることを永久に害したり、妨害し たりするように思われることは、出来ないことを 既明する。それはこれらのものが生命の実在性だ からである。思、つまり誤り、は偽りの信念であ る。神はそれらのものを造ったことがない。した がって、それらは私たちの存在とは全く無関係で

ヨセフのすばらしい銛を知っている者も多いこ とであろう。聖書によると、彼は、嫉妬ぶかい兄 たちに奴隷として弛りとばされ、多くの不正を受 けた後に、迷にパロの最高の側氏を得る者となり、 飢餓にひんするエソプトを牧う人となる。ヨセフ にそれが可能となったのは、彼があまたの試練を 通り抜け、その皮に神の知識を増していったから、

ししョセフが、最初の試練を二つ三つ通った後 で、神を持てようと決断していたら、どうなった であろうか? それとも神が彼を捨てたと考えて いたら?この話の中に、鎌遠さ、不屈の精神、 神への絶対的信頼などのすばらしい教えを言葉み の不正と、無知と、協の中で、生き扱いているの

与えることであろう。 あなたはヨセフですか、老 一、科学で特殊な事業をもつ用紙。 れともコセフとなる意志がありますか?

私たちは試練の時を、その真の意味においては 激しているだろうかーーつまりより高く上を構会 として、溢的に成様する機会として、起疎してい るだろうか? 私たちは機なび、よりよくはりた いとの願い、その食い、また物質的安楽をより在 益な生活に置き換えたいとの決定を、経験の罪に かけてみて、風量の不道を覚えたことであろう? 人類の向上のために捧げると目にしなからも、納 める前からあきらめているのではないだろうか? キリスト教科学の発見者・創始者であるメリー

・ペーカー・エディは、次のように成いている。 「科学は、あらゆる書を放射する可能性を明らか にし、神がすでに成し速げたことを人間が発見するようにと、人間に努力させる。しかし、心に頼う姿なを全づすることに対する不信、より良く、より高い成果を得る自己の能力に対する不信は、異なばすことをしばしば切げ、初めから失敗を保 証することになる。

務則と絶望から立ち上がる能力を、私たちはも っている。私たちが将手した時にのみ、また神の In the knowledga of God。 栄光の国を理解し、自分が神の鎧的反映と不可分 であり一体であることを理解するために特に心を 向けた時にのみ、世界が改善される希望をもつこ 法を示したのである。私たちは、神の現実の、驚 的な、完全な宇宙の真実を、練別する必要がある。 あらゆる男性、女性、子どもの真の存在は、林の 現われであること、――つまり鑑的で、完全であ ること――の実践を得ることを含むのである。世 界の状況を敷き,それに負けている代わりに, 肖 seph; or willing to become one? 分のごとばかり考えず、誠実で、公正で、数しみ 深い携範となる必要がある。世界は、私たちの霊 的力を必要としている。

私たちは祈っているだろうか?、目覚めている

か? 私たちの努力が、腐敗した世界の中で失わ よう。神が違った世界は、腐敗していない。腐敗 神から離れた心なのである。そして私たち一人一 人が、――そして私たち一人一人のみが――それ 冬吹えることができるのである。

260 : 科学と健康, p.t. ...

キリスト教科場の長村書、フリー・ペーカー・エディ館 「科学と随時」・計算器の確認は、日本対象で指摘されて います。各地のギリスト教科学教育室で除入することも まだは大の住所強に仕文することもできます。 Miles Prauses C. Carlago, Publisher's Agent, One

Norway Street, Douton, MA. U. S. A. 02115 ※のキリスト教科学川原物については、各地のセリスト 教科学統幹地、または次の住所に直接財用し込み下さい。

The Christian Science Publishing Saciety, One Norway Street, Boston, MA., U.S. A. 02115.

The Monitor's religious article

Are you a Joseph?

through prayer, prayer that enables each one need to set tile example of selflessness and of us to be consistently just, compassionate,

This testing time for mankind is no time to mhrace a noncommittal attitude toward tife. If anything, we should be doubling our efforts to make an active contribution to the world, and to world peace in particular.

Christian Science shows that the problems of the world, of mankind, are not separale from our own. Anything unresolved in our own lives is fell in the world et large - 8 sage coursing through the currents of world

Conversely, every problem solved, every ity, offers proof that man's real being re- ean change that. flecis the nature of God. ft proves that nothing can forever seem to undermina and block the full expression of the wisdom and goodness of God, for these are the realities of fife. Evil, error, are false beliofa; God did not make them, and they are no part of our exis-

Many ol us are familiar with the wonderful alory of Joseph, who, the Bible tells us, was sold into bondage by his jealous brothera and suffered many injustices before be finally emerged as the Pharaoh's favorite and as the man who would save famino-ridden Egypt. He was able to do this because he passed through those lesting times and eteadily grew

What If Joseph had decided, after the first few trials, to abandon God? Or had assumed that God had abendoned him? Are we able to とかできるのである。キリスト・イエスがその方 see in this slory the magnificant lesson of humbleness, persistence, and complete re-liance on God? There are many Josephs in the world today, living through extremes of injustice, ignorance, and bondege. Many will emerge victorious, thereby othering new hope. and faith to countless others. Are you a Jo-

Do we recognize our testing times for what they are - an opportunity to go higher, to grow spiritually? How meny limes have our desiree, our promises to be beiter, our re-キリスト教科学の教科書に、エディ夫人は書いている。「祈ること、自覚めていること、務めることは、自己保証と招まって、人類のキリスト教化と地域のために、これまで免訴に果たされてきたすべてのことを選成するための、神の惑しみ深い 学教である。 un before we begin?

Tha Discoverer and Founder, of Christian だろうか? 務めているだろうか? 日毎に自己 | Science, Mary Baker Eddy, writes, "Science の要求を見抜き、それを超越して見ているだろう | reveals the possibility of achieving all good, and sets mortals at work to discovar what れてしまうのではないかなどと考えないようにし God has already done; but distrust of one's ability to gain the goodness desired and to bring out better and higher results, often しているのは、実質についての偽りの依念であり、 hampera the trial of one's wings and ensures lailure at the outset."**

人が、 そして私たち一人一人のみか され We have the ability to risa ebove discouragement end hopelessness Only when the begin when we begin when the couragement in God in order to understand his glorious kingdom and our in-である。その中で多くの人が勝利の声を巻げるで * Christan Salance (グリスチャン・サイエンス) seps roble unity with Him as His spiritual re-あろう。そして他の無数の人たちに希望と保御を ** 太空山地一無限の神、神の関東的、および中リスト版 flection, can we hope for improvement in the world. Christ Jesus showed us how. We need tual, perfect universe. It includes the realization that the rest being of every man, woman, and child is the expression of God spiritual and parters. Instead of deploring

BIBLE VERSE

The Lord is my olrength and song, and is become my salvation. Pealms 11814

nar spiritaat strength. in the textbook of Christian Science Mrs. Eddy writes, "Prayer, watching, and working, combined with self-immolation, are God's gracious means for accomplishing whatever has been successfully done for the Christianization and health of mankind."

integrity, justice and mercy. The world needs

Are we praying? Ara we waiching? Are we working? Are we dally accing through and beyond the demands of self? Lat us not think peoble that sends its tiny but corrosive mes-, that our effort for good will he inst in a corrupt world. The world God made ta not corrupl. What is corrupt is the false belief of substance and mind apart from God. And disease healed, every victory over material- each one of ita - ond only each one of us -

> *See Genesis 37, and 39-45; **Science ond Heolth with Key to the Scriptures, p. 260; †Science ond Health, p. f.

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中国。张祥、

Joseph C. Harsch

week in reconciling israel with the principal and being able once again to till the fields and organization which represents the Arab refugees, the Palestine Liberation Organization morial had been theirs. known as PLO.

Arab refugees from the territory of Israel is benefit of Jews. The majority of the land the tale to most of the land in Israel.

Under Israell lew titls to 93 percent of the would be without homes or land. land inside the bounderies of the stete of Israel (pre-1967 wer) is now held by the state of israel. Also under Isracti low, tand whileh comes into the ownership of fews may never be attennted from Jewish ownership. So long as the present laws of tsrael govern the ownership of land inside the boundaries of Israel no Areb will ever recover the land be once held and then lost when he fled or left or wes driven out

of tsroel by one means or enother.

1

Who owns the land of Israel?

U.S. Secretary of Stab Pyrus Vance was not successful during his Middle East four last where they and their forefathers once lived

But if all those Arab refugees were to return Ills nonsuccess is not surprising. The issue and regain their lost land israel would cease to which lies between the state of Israel and the be what it is today, a state run by Jewa for the would be beck in Arab hands. Most Israelis

The Issue is not emotional or theological The real issue is ownership of the land. Who has the best right to the actual acres of land Insido the borders of the state of Israel? Title to that land is everything, both to the

Jews in Isreel and to the Arab refugees outside of Ismel. Without title to the land there is in renity no state of Israel.

The PLO represents the refugess whose first interest is in regaining their lost lends. If the But in eli of the Arab refugees an Arah PLO were to do what Mr. Vence hes suggested

and recognize the legality of the state of Israci negotiate with them over a possible ten and recognize the legality of the state of the state of the possible service would, by implication, also be recognizing ment. The real reason is that for israel in the laws of the state of Israel. That in turn would imply acceptance of the present fect of title to 93 percent of the land Inside Isreel being in the hands of Jews.

Thus, for the PLO to recognize the legality of the state of tsrael would be to ebendon the interests of the very refugees which it repre-

The other side of the coln applies to Israel. restored to Arab ownership. Menahem Begin, the Prime Minister of Israel, has only the bitterest of epithets for the refugees. He says they are terrorista, beyond the gees. He says they are terrorista, or your cast ests. Someday, perhaps, that bridge sty out by all peoples. But that they have comout by an peoples. But thet they have Begin pensation rather than on land restorated mitted acts of terrorism (as dbl Mr. Begin pensation rather than on land restorated when be was commander of the Irgun during Mr. Vence is still prohably a long man the original Arab-Israell war) is not the real from time whan Mr. Begin will have reason Mr. Begin does not went to sil down legitimacy of the PLO or the PLO with them at Geneva, or anywhere else, and macy of Israel.

ognize the PLO is to recognize a gray neople uniside Israel who still have claim much of the land inside the state of Israel P. Begin would by meeting with the PLO Rice the existence of a cloud over Israel's the land inside the boundaries of the state of the rael. The very existence of the claim is his: n threat to the state of Israel as it exists the It would not exist If the bulk of the land to

THE CHRISTIAN SCENCE MOIF;

Mr. Vanec should of course attempt to he

When revolution becomes establishment

The ups and mostly downs of currency can be lerminally confusing. The very prospect of another strike makes one hot. And so this summer everybody everywhere scema to have agreed to make the fellback topic of conversation "women." Not exactly a 1977 novelty, but for just that reason this semiofficial, when-in-doubt subject hes the well-rehearsed set of ploys and counterploya required for internetional participation.

A cover story in the European edition of Newsweek provided the slightest of new twists by announcing that. the Movement has, et lest, reached Letin women.

In Tokyo a doctor's wife decisred: "The men have bad their day. We believe that the time for female supromacy has come." Then she tounded the Japan Women's Party. The new militants set out to unseal 20

with marital infidelity while the press, with ila usunal suppressed giggle on the whole aubject, described the white uniforms and pink helmets worn by the "girls."

Meanwhila, a new persocality - just what the press was looking for! - popped up on the International scene. Prof. Steven Goldberg, perfectly cast to represent the Big Bad Backlash, has come on very strong with his new book, "The Inevitability of Patriarchy." The Daily Express of London streemed a four-tine banner above an Interview with this lalest terror: "It'e time they faced up to tt, women ere born subordinate." Beneeth Professor Goldberg's finger-waggling portraif ran the quote:

Melvin Maddocks

"Women know I'm right." Just e almple maiter of aggression-rich male hormones, tha professor went on to

Everywhere one looked, there, right on cite, was Betty Friedan. She lurned up on the BBC, rether senstbly advising Professor Goldberg that the Issue was not one of equal hormones but of equal rights. She made the obligatory, daunting visit to Oxford thet every American cultural ambassador, at his or her peril, must undertake. She mapected the French scene; end-of-course; the French inspected her.

Van her Buropean exit had style. Who was that determined figure in red sleeks and purple whethreaker, jogging around the deck of the west-bound Queen Eliznbeth 2 with quick little sleps, like it child puffing to keep up with the grown-ups? As the finol stop of hor circuit, Miss Friedan spoke in mid-Atlantic on the atago of the QE2 theater where she wes carefully introduced as "u lady who needs no introduction." She had been called

The key word in her announced subject wes, unturally, "revplutioo," but sho spoke like a moderate. Truo. Your QE2 audience is not oxactly e hotbed of the dispossessed, agitating with radical dissont. Still, Miss

Friedan seemed genuinciy at case with her middled

Wannen, she declared, are irrevocably changed Butbut - this dues not mean that everything about the 0% Traditional Women must or should disappear. Me should be equal beneficiaries of the "revolution," se further insisted, relieved of the burden of machisma. normitted to be gentle. And so on, meflowly,

John Wayne's ruse slowly to usk how a man could be a man without being manly. Miss Friedan answered, very gently herself, that the object for tadh men and women

is to be totally human. Spoken like a true den mother ... Revolutions ore started by puritions. They are assistlated by cheerful, affectionate people who take anciest nonideological pleusure in other aspects of life. And at : last - domesticated themselves - revolutions become fil subjects for summer handmocks and a cruise ship.

Issues don't go dall. We do - publicists and nudiences, vaciliating between unser and borredum, fighting against our own rhetaric as our fights against sleep.
Fur those barely incu when "Feminine Mystow"

Hig-road sentiments.

A man in the andience with a crew cut and a jaw like

was published, "feminism" is part of the environment samething taken for granted, like the corner television sel. As Miss Friedan was fluishing her taik, a teepage girl whispered to a friend: "She's tik. But I knew if it nearly" - the response all revolutionaries must dream of

New mood in Great Britain

lan. It's basicelly optimistic. But what's so new leage the Tories - end then the whole Labour is lind the optimism appears, to objective ob- Party will move to the left - lock, stock end servera, to be justified.

If the is not woolly optimistic, well, their is Othera add that whatever happens there is easily explained:

Most people seem to expect a societ and political confrontation, not so much between Left end Right as between Left and Center.

London will chellenge that government. If there is an There's a new mood evident in Great Bril- election, and the Tories win, they will chai-

> bound to be a pay explosion. Inflation and texes have been so high that virtually everybody neads a 50 percent increase to get back to where they were two years ago.

> Miners at the coel face are demending 135

The trade uniona will chellenge Parliement percent. Rallwaymen are asking 59. Medical over pay, you will hear people say. If this men ere talking of striking if they don't got 30 present, government translated the power they percent. And spont they come they percent.

Mirror of opinion

Carter, the Russians, and the Bible

From President Carter's recent remarks to the Southern Legislative Conference in Chorleston, South Carolina.

I am absolutely certain that the people of the Soviet Union, who have suffered ao grievously in war, feel this yearning [for peace]. And in this they are at one with the people of the United States. It is up to all of us to help make that unspoken passion into something more than a dream - and that responsibility falls most heavily on those, like President Brezhnev and myself, who hold in our hands the terrible power conferred by modern en-

Mr. Brezhnev seld something very interesting recently. "It is our belief, our firm bewill for détenie and progress will ultimately triumph and mankind will be able to step into as never before." I see no hidden meaning in that. I credit its sincerity. And I share that hope and belief it expresses. With all the difficulties, all the conflicts, I believe that our planet must finally obey the Biblical injunction | without losing any money. It could bring the io "foliow after the things which make for

fietion in no time," remarked one Member of ther help reduce the pressure of his

government, or the noxl, gives in and once in fact. Great Britain's balance of again expends the money supply at en ex- is likely to innive intu permanent signal. ceasive rate this is not what is likely to hap- next few munitis.

What is likely, they say, is a sherp increase in unemployment and e herd winter of unrest. There are now more than one and a half mil-

lion unemployed. Any further increase would certainly put a strain on the pulitical and ecohomle system of a kind that hos not been fell

But in all other respects the barometer is set

world's exchanges. The Bank of Engiand has indeed untied it from the American doller, so now, if the dollar take further to the formula formul now, if the dollar felis further, it won't take the pound down a bit with it.

The rete of infleting in Brilein meanwhile dafinitely is beginning to approximate the second down below the second down as the second down below the second down as the second down

definitely is beginning to come down. Restriction of the money supply meens that if there is lief," he said, "that realism in politics and the tion of the money supply meens that if there is nol another suddan reflation (to ovorcome the growing problem of public understanding that if there is of public understanding the appear is of public understanding the appear is of the public understanding the appear is o growing problam of unemployment) il should "takes it" now there will be a per least be down below 10 percent by the should be down by the should be d the 21st century in conditions of peace stabla be down below 10 percent by the emit of next year and possibly much sooner.

Oil revenues are beginning to have a marked impact on the government's own available resources. It is reckoned that next year the government could make a large cut in income tax an easy vicipry. basic rate down from 32 to 29 percent:

A stronger pound will reduce the rising rate

"We could be back with a 25 percent in- of import costs. This will at the same relieve the government from the neight But economists maintein that unless this fent the balance-nf-payments.

Britain's "invisible trade" - habe ance, thurlsm etc. - is increasing in More end more nationalist Visible exports are sirong.

halence-of-payments super state the later

There is likely to be very high more

fore loo long; a Victory for the Economy From the new mood evident small people one judges that there is a good that the needed level of public might

Mr. Moy. for mony years a leading rupean ecommic correspondent. nancial advisor for British magazines

COMMENTARY

China gets presidents, U.S. gets ping-pong players

Six years ago, in July, 1971, Henry Kissinger Americans were that eager, who could say in keeping with their general approach to showed no interest in visiting Washington at an hourneved secretly to Peking to tell the Chinese that the United States Government desired to work for the normalization of relations with the People's Republic of China. He also asked the Chinese to invite President Nixon in their country and an invitation was extended for the spring of the following year.

Since that first Kissingor trip two U.S presidents and two secretaries of state have made more than a dozen visits in the Chinese capital. Scores of American legislators and high gov ernment officials have also traveled there during the past six years. Yet not a single Chinese of national stature has visited the United

Normal diplomatic usage and courtesy require that they do so, and as the Uhinese are rarely easually rude there must be a reason. They have, it must be admitted, sent the U.S. a goodly quota of ping-pong players.

The origin of the American effort to norma lize relations with PRC goes back to a auggestion made by Secretary of State William llogers in carly 1971. Nixon and Kissinger thought so well of the idea they preempted it and developed it secretly, excluding Rogers and his department. It was Kissinger's intenlion to settle the entire metler of normalizalion of Peking, including saverance of tiea with Talwan if necessary, in one fell swoop. He was to be disappointed. ttowever, Chou En-lat was interested in the fact that the American President himself was ready to come to Chine and make, in effect, a mild kowtow. If the

Nixon and Klasinger, on their side, were quite dazzled by the prospect of publicity and acclaim and, ever-mindful of the media, they coined a catch phrase: They would "open"

The first Nixon visit, however, produced a clear view of the irreconcilables. Once the concept of normatization was introduced by the Americans as meaning full diplomelic recogni-tion, the Chinese made it clear that full relations were unthinkable as long es the United Stetes peraisted in recognizing the sovereignty of the Republic of China in Talwan; and when Kissinger was tempted to find his way around that onc - in the only way he could think of he was thwarted by Nixon, whose background and knowledge of Congress and other power centera in the United Sletes made him very caulious about ebandoning the Talwan Govern-

Nevertheless, some of the discussions cerried on by Kissinger during his subsequent trins reeched the point where the Americans tried to determine how the PRC hierarchy would handle Talwen if and when the Americans cut the cord. But such probes meraly evoked comment that the Chinese would handle their own problems. Specifically, they would not egrea to refrain from melhods they preferred, including the use of force to take over the island, if necessary.

what benefits might result to China from such the matter, the Chinese refused Kissinger's appropriate level and Kissinger found that disa visit? At the very teast it would greatly an- request that embassies be established in both couraging. Whenever he or his aides brought capitals, under charges d'affaires, until fuil nurmality could be attained. No, said Chou, that might give the people a false impression. tn some dudgeon, and because he needed something for the media, Kissinger proposed that "llalson offices" be established in Peking and Washington This would make it clear that

the U.S. chief representative would not be a

member of the diplumatic corps. the would not

be an ambassador either, but at least he could live in the cepitel.

oppointment of David Bruce, a man of un- like U.S. and the U.S.S.R. - is the vitable," cet. doubted ambassadorial stature, effectively enable for a starter, but six years have passed change of ecene or subject to welcome. and the matter should be reexamined.

By the lime of the third, fourth, end fifth Kissinger visits to China, the "opening" was not causing much euphoria. The Chinese still

up the subject the Chinese seemed to believe that because it was something the Americans desired it should be withheld. There was, however, a sover bring fur Kissinger in that the American media had nut displayed ony interest in the topstdcd way "normalizatian" was develuping. Neither the White thouse nor the State Department saw much point in lituminating the

When the outcome of the November, 1976 election relieved Kissinger of the problem, he The Chinese went along with this, so the was quite convinced that his offerts would rethrust of all the briefings for the Amoricans by main unrequited. The output of Radio Poking the Kissinger party was adapted to put matters remnined discouraging and gave no aign af in the best possible light: It was to be e diplo- floxibility or cordiality. The stereotyped phramelic mission "in all but name" and "il repre- scology was still there: "Délente is a fraud." sented progress toward normalization." The "War between the bloodthirely superpowers --

Now a now Secretary of State will try his hanced the picture the edministration wished hand. Cyrua Vonce will undertake in his calm to convey. To Washington, the Chincse sont an wey to convey to the Chinese some underofficial whose name had hardly been heard. atanding of the fact thet Telwan is a more Deapite U.S. efforts, the whole matter of representation and general treatment eccorded lem than, say, Tibet. It is unlikely that he can the American "lleisee office" took on e sec- make progress on the main issue, but perhaps ond-class look and Bruce did not remein long he cen improve the cosmetics. After the et his bleak post. The errangement was justift- Middle Eest, Mr. Vance may well feel thei any

> Ambaseador Porter recently retired after 40 years in live U.S. diplomotic ser-

A magician's hat guarded by the KGB

The CIA's interest in mogic is fully shared by the Soviet Intelligence agency, the KGB. But since the Kremila is not likely to publish the relevant information, as the CIA did recently, we have to raconstruct it ourselvas from a number of clues that have become

avoilable over the years. The CIA became interested in the subject during the cold war, when the study of Soviet broinwashing techniques led it to aponsor research into telepathy and other aspacts of parapsychology. Adm. Stansfield Turner, the director of the CIA, says the secret U.S. project. named MK-Ultra, was terminated I woive years ago. But what of the KGB?

When the Soviets expelied Robert Toth of the Los Angeles times from Moscow in June, they accused him of trying to obtain a scientific paper on "psi particlee," which claimed to explain such phanomena aa tetcpathy.

"This material is secret," said a KGB document, "and it shows the kind of work done in some scioniffic institutos of our alate." Tids statement has been received aomewhat

skeptically in the West, but for once the KGB

is right. A conference held by the University of One reason why so little is known in the Kazakhstan, for instance, discussed the relationship between insers and telekinesia - that is, the movament of an object without any material connection between what caused the object to move, and the object Itaelf. Five of the papera presented to the conference on this subect have been identified in the Soviet scientific press as having been published in 1972, but they are not available abroad since they are presumably regarded as "state secrets."

in 1973, the Soviet journal "Problems of Philosophy" published a nine-page analysis of the claims of parapsychology by four Soviel eclentists, who concluded that "evidenity, some of the so-called parapsychological phenomena roally do occur" and rocommended that tho eludy of the subject should continue in Soviet acientific establishments, to 1975, the entry on parapsychology in the Graet Soviet Encyclopedia confirmed that auch studies were in fact under way in "eppropriate" Soviet scientific institutions, including those thet deal with paychological, physiological, and biophysical re-

West about Soviet work in this erea is that the clettes were encouraged to set up their own re-KGB regards it as its own preserve. A Jewiah émigré from the Soviet Union, Dr. August Stern, who had worked in a Siberian teboratory which was looking for the "pst particle," has Messing a lapsed rabbl, was ellowed to publish said that by the time he had left the Soviet a book in which he claimed to have super-Union in 1974, he was told that the only work being done on parapsychology was continuing under KGB auspices

Another reason so little is known ebout the that is worth knowing. For years tolapathy and Soviet Union ea bourgeois "pseudo- portedly taught the CtA. aciences." tt was only in the iele 1950s that Sonicetions for nuclear submerines.

ish several books on tole pathy.

A number of scientific institutions and sosearch groups, which have occasionally been mentioned in the Soviet press. One of the Soviet Union's leading stags magicians, Wolf netural powera.

The KGB's more recent interest in eclontific phenomena bordering on the occuit must owe something to this master megician, who would Sovict work may be that there is not much to tt. certainly have been available to toach the Soviet secrat potice some of the dirty Iricks that parapsychology were officietly frowned upon in John Mulhotland, the New York megician, re-

Admiral Turner eays that project MK-Ultra viet researchers were able to obtain official included the sludy of 'aspects of magiclens' backing for their work by pointing to reports art useful in covert operations." Mr. Mulholthat the U.S. Navy was looking into the possi- land, according to one of his essociates, hed bilities of telepathy as a meens of commu-been esked by the CIA to report on the cleima of yot enother megicien who eald that he could Leonid Vasilyev, who had conducted similer transmit telepethic messages over long disexperiments in Leningrad in the 1930s, was _tances. But while the CIA has given up its ofpromptly "rehabilitated" and allowed to pub- forts in this area, the KGB is still continuing @1977 Victor Zorza

Readers write

King George (Washington), whales, food, plutonium

The only final solution to the exploitation of ... All that efands in the way of this accomplishyour Queon's Silver Jubilee Issue. Thackerey's University of Edinburgh at which the principal

Was recently invited to speak et e SymThe only final solution to the exploitation of ... All that efands in the way of this accomplishanimals for commercial profit, whether the ment is human thinking: fear, no-longer-viable
enimals be endangered epecies or not, is not economic end political motives, end the tack of years of English kings, only one deserved to be inte called "Great." How disappointing not to find speakers could have been discussing a product him on your list, especially since she went on a supermarket shelf with phrases like lo say that "we chall not see his like again un- "maximum susfainable yield," "profitability," less, if this course of lectures lasts long: "hervesting," and "growth rates" being enough, we come to a certain George - thrown eround at regular intervels. When interrupted by one of har listeners. Whalas ere not a product on a shelf; they "Surely, Me'am, you refer to King Georga IV, are the targest and one of the most magnififirst gontleman of Europe," she said! "No sir, ; cent enimals ever to heve inhabited this I mean George Washington, the American Al- planet, and when the last whale dies — as it fred who drove the English-Danes from his surely will — it is not the whales loss, it is the country.". Paris . .

Whales and whaling

I was intorasted and plassed to read your report on the 20th meeting of the International Whaling Commission ("The Christian Science" sperm oil each year, which is between a fifth Monilor," 20th June 1977).

As Chairman of Animal Walfare Year,

world's. I am not so much concarned with the conservation of the species, but what we do to them whilst they are living.

We point the finger at Russia and Japan as being the villains of the piece whilst wo in Brit. ain continue to import 8,500 metric tons of and a quarter of the total world production, mainly for use in softening leathers.

companies it ta no longer ecceptable.

Clive Holland Denver Edinburgh Chairman, Animal Welfare Year

'The hunger challenge'

oeeded with renewable resources to accom- energy-hungry society. plish this literally and figuratively electric Alexandria, Va. feat. It is important to understand that it is no Letters are longer necessary to use the nonrecewable and potantielly explosive resources that are so destructive to our home planet.

Miss Tickloloby, in her first lecture on English apeaker was Dr. Ray Gambell, secretery of legislation alone but the education of the public decision and commitment by world citizens history, made the point that in e thousend the international Whaling Commission. To all, to accept that such exploitation end the delib. arately inflicted suffering which frequently ac. that we call upon our spiritual resources for the necessary growth in human thinking.

Plutonium

Richard Strout's column on nuclear anergy, Thank you for your editorial, "The hunger. August 1, refers to Pluto, efter whom the elechellenge." It is important that we, as world ment plutonium was named, as "the god of the citizens, understand that the technological underworld." Hedes was ruler of the underknow-how and physical resources are avail- world but it is true that the Greeks also called abla, hot only to feed tha hungry, but to pro- him Pluto, meaning the rich one who sent forth vide a high etandard of living for all peoples corn from the soil. Thus one may think of the world over. It is now known that we have Pluto as a bonofactor and, concomitontly, plusufficient technology to produce all the onergy tonium may yet prove to be a great boon to an

- Letters are welcome. Only o selection con be published and none individually ac-

knowledged. All are subject to con-